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No. 7.

HIT ALL LIVESTOCK.

The ranches of Texas and other ranch sections of the country report severe weather and terrible suffering among the cattle. It is feared that the thaw out and round-up will disclose the heaviest livestock losses from winter weather in the history of the beef industry. Not only are cattle in danger, but hogs and sheep are also imperilled. The snow, hail and sleet storms have been unusually severe, and stockmen have not been wholly prepared for such a long and trying siege of it.

GERMAN TRADE CONCESSIONS.

Berlin cable advices are to the effect that the German government is about to take its first step toward a modification of the embargo on American meats. A back-down from this hostile attitude has been inevitable since the general meat shortage throughout Germany due to drought and failing herds and flocks. The reciprocal commercial treaties between the two countries will be the medium of the compromise. It is said that the government does not wish to give all the advantages of the new treaties to America, but that it is willing to make a reduction in the meat and grain schedules in return for reductions on German foods which do not come into competition with those made in America, such as medical and optical instruments and toys.

SAW IMPORTED VENEZUELAN BEEVES.

The Venezuelan cattle trade which was to have been diverted to the United States has not as yet turned this way. There are excellent business reasons for this. In the meantime, however, Venezuelan cattle are finding their way to Cuba. The Norwegian steamer *El Carmelina* has made several trips from Puerto Cabello to Cuba with cattle. Her last trip was made towards the end of December. She arrived in Cuba last month with about 1,200 head of bees without losing any of them. This ship is specially fitted and designed for carrying livestock. A good judge of cattle saw some of these Venezuelan stock and said that they were only fit for ranch purposes. They would not suit the American market until improved. The stock were either small and chunky or tall and angular.

COTTON OIL MEN ORGANIZE.

Representatives of about thirty Mississippi crude oil mills met at Jackson, Miss., on Tuesday and perfected a state organization, with S. Eastland of Meridian, as president, and W. H. Madden, of Yazoo City, as secretary. A committee of three was appointed to get data and consider the advisability of the construction of a refinery of 1,000 gallons capacity. Their plan is to save the cost of the middleman. They are also looking into the mutual insurance plan and both matters will be reported on at a special meeting to be called by the secretary.

AGED BEEF IN WASHINGTON.

That famous epicure, Senator Stewart of Nevada, has had a recurrence of his last winter's cold storage nightmare. "The meats eaten in Washington hotels," he said in the senate the other day, "are five years old, and are washed in boracic acid to make them look bright." The senator must be a good judge of fresh meat, or the far-famed reputation of Washington hostilities is a myth. It is possible, however, that the senator has grown economical since the legislature of Nevada refused to re-elect him, and has taken to Washington boarding-house life.

FOOD PROHIBITIONS.

The objects of the pure food bill now before Congress are:

- 1—To regulate interstate commerce in adulterated food products.
- 2—To forbid deceptions by coloring, polishing or manipulation of products to enhance their appearance for purposes of deception.
- 3—To stop false branding or marking of food products.
- 4—Exposure and prevention of the use of injurious ingredients.
- 5—To stop the sale of decayed foods, or foods unfit for consumption.

Barring the above restrictions, the measure permits the absolute free manufacture and sale of all food products, leaving them hampered only by the police powers of the individual States which have local laws regulating the sale of food products within them. The pure food bill before Congress can hardly be passed in the life time still remaining to the present Congress, which must go out of existence by March 4.

FOR A STATE PACKINGHOUSE.

A Kansas legislator has introduced a bill in the General Assembly of that State to appropriate \$400,000 for the establishment of a State packinghouse. He wants the plant located at the State penitentiary, and the work done by convict labor. He evidently intends this "joker" as a bit of ridicule to help kill the bill for a State oil refinery which has passed the Assembly, and now awaits the Governor's signature. He says the State might as well go into meat packing as oil refining, and most business men will agree with him.

STILL WAITING FOR GARFIELD.

When the Washington newspaper correspondents strike a dull day for news they sit down and send out the 'steenth' bulletin "on good authority" that Commissioner Garfield is about to submit to the President his report on the meat and livestock investigation which he has been conducting for a year. Each time it is asserted that "evidence has been discovered" of all kinds of violations of the Sherman law by the big packers, and that the government has dire punishment in store for them. Meanwhile, the law of supply and demand continues to govern the cattle and meat markets of the country, just as the same law appears to govern the news market which is catered to by yellow journalism.

SWIFT & COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

The official financial statement of Swift & Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904, compared with the condition one year ago, as filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations, is as follows:

ASSETS.

	Dec. 31, '04.	Jan. 2, '04.
Real estate.....	\$1,954,223	\$1,819,501
Machinery .....	.....	164,543
Merchandise	18,279	314,149
Cash and debts rec....	1,546,899	1,686,447
Totals	\$3,519,401	\$3,984,641

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$3,037,800	\$3,037,800
Accounts payable....	184,287	754,066
Profit and loss.....	297,313	124,775
Floating debt.....	.....	68,000
Totals	\$3,519,401	\$3,984,641

BEEF DRIFT AND PROSPECT

There has not been a great rush of Southern cattle to the Northern markets. This is due largely to a better Southern market than formerly, a rearranging of the feed lots and class of finishers, and to the further fact that feed lots have not called for cattle from the corn belt. The demand has been for a medium grade of beef with more meat and less fat. The butcher found that he had to trim too much to please his customer and that the highly-fed steer furnished too much fat. The oleo market, as well as that of compound and other lards, is too low to make long fat or even selected butcher's shop fat of any value to the marketmen who, on

a higher market, could get something more for his trimmings.

The beef feeding industry has been undergoing a transposition for some time, and the center of the rearrangement seems to be drifting through the Middle West and further South. This will mean a further enhancing of Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis as cattle selling and beef killing centers, especially with the bigger demand for meats in the cotton belt. The indications are that medium grade beef will rule the carcass market this year, and that prime stuff will be dear. This year is not likely to be as cheap or hard a beef year as was 1904.

FARM AND FACTORY LARD

The consumer and the merchant read these words: "Leaf lard," "Steam lard." They do not know the difference. Another lard has come in to confuse their nomenclature and lard knowledge. It is "compound" lard.

The country killers of hogs who render their fats in his copper boiler or iron "wash pot" knows two kinds of lard, "leaf" lard and "common" lard. The "leaf" lard he renders from the leaf fat of the hog. The other is interior fat and that from ham trimmings, bacon pieces and backbone fat. Both are lard.

The "leaf lard" of the packer comes from the surplus fat that accumulates in the hog, encased in a thin skin somewhat similar to that enclosing the intestines, only of frailer fabric. This is generally rendered in an open jacketed-kettle at 250 degrees F.

The lard known as "steam" lard is made from fat taken from every part of the hog, feet, head, bones and trimmings of every kind. This conglomerate mass is rendered in tight iron cylinders, 30 to 72 inches in diameter and 6 to 10 feet deep. The melting is done by steam pressure. The bone and flesh tissue sink to the bottom and go into the fertilizer

vat. The lard rests upon a layer of water above the refuse mass below. The lard is drawn off into large steam-jacketed kettles heated to above boiling point. This process refines the lard. When the vapor ceases to rise from the drawn-off lard mass it is known that the moisture has all evaporated and the oil only remains. The lard is then cooled. The water or moisture is evaporated or taken out because its continued presence in the product would cause rancidity and the spoiling of the lard.

This complete absence of moisture in the packing house lard causes it to fry without spluttering or "popping," and by that very fact makes the farmer's wife think that it is not pure lard, because her home rendered lard cracks and rattles like a miniature rifle pit. She has not taken out the moisture from hers. The packer's lard does not, therefore, become rancid as quickly as the kitchen-rendered product on the farm. This very virtue is often held against it and on it the claim is too often made that, therefore, the factory article is adulterated and not pure. It is a product of hog and science.

JANUARY PROVISION EXPORTS

Following are the exports of provisions from the United States for the month of January, 1905, and for the seven months ending with January, compared with similar periods a year ago, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor:

Cattle.—January, 1904, 41,776 head, value \$3,825,064; January, 1905, 40,299 head, value \$3,723,569. For seven months ending January, 1904, 284,751 head, value \$22,861,116; same period, 1905, 295,978 head, value \$22,126,612.

Hogs.—January, 1904, 163 head, value \$1,264; January, 1905, 285 head, value \$3,836. For seven months ending January, 1904, 3,055 head, value \$25,293; same period, 1905, 1,798 head, value \$23,302.

Sheep.—January, 1904, 35,476 head, value \$229,465; January, 1905, 24,646 head, value \$177,763. For seven months ending January, 1904, 128,665 head, value \$789,698; same period, 1905, 146,372 head, value \$917,806.

Canned Beef.—January, 1904, 5,435,721 lbs., value \$532,604; January, 1905, 6,133,246 lbs., value \$591,950. For seven months ending January, 1904, 39,467,445 lbs., value \$4,071,916; same period, 1905, 34,063,173 lbs., value \$3,442,330.

Fresh Beef.—January, 1904, 25,832,816 lbs., value \$2,312,774; January, 1905, 18,908,452 lbs., value \$1,703,443. For seven months

ending January, 1904, 173,311,951 lbs., value \$15,486,487; same period, 1905, 129,260,509 lbs., value \$12,191,558.

Salted, Pickled or Other Cured Beef.—January, 1904, 4,393,379 lbs., value \$243,064; January, 1905, 5,266,609 lbs., value \$303,702. For seven months ending January, 1904, 33,435,928 lbs., value \$1,935,064; same period, 1905, 31,129,103 lbs., value \$1,664,381.

Tallow.—January, 1904, 4,732,652 lbs., value \$231,834; January, 1905, 3,983,941 lbs., value \$194,014. For seven months ending January, 1904, 50,206,150 lbs., value \$2,517,392; same period, 1905, 35,159,722 lbs., value \$1,685,832.

Bacon.—January, 1904, 28,391,544 lbs., value \$2,706,355; January, 1905, 26,653,312 lbs., value \$2,548,808. For seven months ending January, 1904, 145,135,133 lbs., value \$14,267,310; same period, 1905, 144,116,772 lbs., value \$14,497,341.

Hams.—January, 1904, 15,794,459 lbs., value \$1,772,628; January, 1905, 15,057,244 lbs., value \$1,572,730. For seven months ending January, 1904, 115,602,944 lbs., value \$13,594,558; same period, 1905, 108,042,275 lbs., value \$11,759,959.

Fresh, Salted or Pickled Pork.—January, 1904, 9,770,913 lbs., value \$801,560; January, 1905, 13,504,586 lbs., value \$1,025,300. For seven months ending January, 1904, 66,626,507 lbs., value \$5,918,205; same period, 1905, 66,459,175 lbs., value \$5,305,241.

Lard.—January, 1904, 57,089,227 lbs., value \$4,538,717; January, 1905, 52,867,650

lbs., value \$3,940,886. For seven months ending January, 1904, 331,209,734 lbs., value \$28,037,726; same period, 1905, 329,445,654 lbs., value \$25,569,296.

Oleo Oil.—January, 1904, 11,367,335 lbs., value \$907,679; January, 1905, 13,517,404 lbs., value \$1,031,526. For seven months ending January, 1904, 87,660,357 lbs., value \$6,982,851; same period, 1905, 78,139,983 lbs., value \$6,158,658.

Oleomargarine.—January, 1904, 337,606 lbs., value \$32,341; January, 1905, 679,910 lbs., value \$61,206. For seven months ending January, 1904, 2,864,829 lbs., value \$283,270; same period, 1905, 4,373,640 lbs., value \$400,366.

Butter.—January, 1904, 778,894 lbs., value \$131,090; January, 1905, 357,237 lbs., value \$68,549. For seven months ending January, 1904, 4,670,782 lbs., value \$782,329; same period, 1905, 7,460,401 lbs., value \$1,135,549.

Cheese.—January, 1904, 1,366,815 lbs., value \$142,695; January, 1905, 1,137,565 lbs., value \$127,935. For seven months ending January, 1904, 11,177,917 lbs., value \$1,230,389; same period, 1905, 6,724,994 lbs., value \$690,776.

Total Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.—January, 1904, value \$4,055,793; January, 1905, value \$3,905,168. For seven months ending January, 1904, value \$23,676,107; same period, 1905, value \$23,067,720.

Total Provisions.—January, 1904, value \$14,353,431; January, 1905, value \$13,170,049. For seven months ending January, 1904, value \$95,107,503; same period, 1905, value \$84,483,287.

OLEO LICENSE IN MINNESOTA.

A dairy representative in the Minnesota Legislature has introduced a bill to compel dealers in oleomargarine to take out State licenses. He comes from a butter county, and says the butter interests demand the law. The bill fixes the annual license fee for wholesale dealers in oleomargarine at \$480, and the fee for retailers at \$48. The State Dairy and Food Commission is authorized to issue the licenses upon conformity with regulations, and failure of a dealer to comply with the law is punishable by a fine of from \$50 to \$100, or imprisonment for not more than three months. A bill similar to the Thayer bill was passed by the House two years ago, but failed in the Senate.

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SENATE BALKS AT RATE BILL

Will Not Pass President's Railroad Measure at This or Special Session—The Breach Widens—Radical Attempts to Regulate Private Cars—Pure Food Standards Scored in the Senate—Washington Notes.

(From the Washington Bureau of The National Provisioner.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—The railway rate bill, known now as the Esch-Townsend bill, is still before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, but there are to be no more hearings on it until Friday. Representative Hepburn, who had charge of this administrative measure in the House, is using all of his most forcible arguments to induce members of the Senate Committee to report the measure to the Senate. Even should he succeed in this endeavor, it is being very generally talked that the breach between the Senate and the Administration caused by the recent fiasco of the arbitration treaties will not be closed by the submission of the Senate in the matter of railway rate legislation.

In fact, an influential Senator informs The National Provisioner that there will be no such rate bill passed by the Senate, either at this session or at a special session, should the President call one.

* * *

As foretold last week, the pure food bill has not been considered in the Senate this week. Moreover, Secretary Wilson's substitute for the Stewart amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill was stricken out on the point of order. Senators Stewart and McCumber have, however, by working together, induced the Senate to insert a clause in that bill which was completed on February 14, directing the Secretary of Agriculture not only to investigate with the aid of official agricultural chemists of the country the adulteration, false labeling or false branding of foods, etc., when deemed advisable by him, but also to publish the result of the analyses made under this provision in bulletin form.

Senator McCumber's amendment striking out the last clause of the following provision of the same section also prevailed. "To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and such other experts as he may deem necessary, to establish standards of purity for food products, and to determine what are regarded as adulterations therein, for the guidance of the officials of the various States and of the courts of justice," so that this provision now reads: "To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and such other experts as he may deem necessary, to establish standards of purity for food products and to determine what are regarded as adulterations therein."

Senator Stewart, in advocating the striking out of this clause, declared that the idea of establishing standards is a most vicious one. In this connection Mr. Stewart says:

"In the first place, we know that food ought to be pure. That is standard enough, and we ought not to have it mixed up with standards that it should contain so much of this and so much of that. The people can look out for that. It might create a monopoly to fix upon some particular standard. Men have different tastes, and we should not place any particular food standard on the

statute books. I repeat I am against fixing a standard. I do not want any standard of filth in what I eat. I want my food clean; I want it free from poisons. I do not want any savants or combinations fixing up a job of that kind on me."

The Nevada Senator's attempt to have the whole of the provision relative to the establishment of food standards stricken out of the bill failed.

The opinion of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, on this same subject, to which he gave expression in talking about maple syrup, may be taken as giving the views of a large number of conservative people on this "investigation and pure food craze." Senator Platt said:

"Scientific investigation and examination of the methods employed and putting new methods in operation may, in my judgment, be carried a great deal too far. I think that there is no one thing that better illustrates my position in this regard than the matter of maple syrup. In my boyhood days we used to have maple syrup, manufactured without any of the new improvements, that was very palatable, but scientific investigation has carried the matter to an extent where it is almost impossible to get the pure, delicious, old-fashioned maple syrup. We have to go now to the remote sections of the country, where maple trees are found, and where maple syrup is made in the same way that it was made before all these modern improvements spoiled the article."

* * *

A committee consisting of Horace Ankeny, of Columbus, Food Commissioner of Ohio, representing the legislative committee of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments; Sebastian Miller, of Pittsburg, Pa., representative of the manufacturers in the St. Louis International Pure Food Congress; A. W. Fallinger, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the Retail Grocers' Association of the United States, and R. M. Allen, of Lexington, Ky., secretary of the International Pure Food Congress, is in the city, and has asked President Roosevelt to recommend the passage of the McCumber-Hepburn pure food bill. The committee presented a brief to the President setting forth the reasons for the passage of the bill and enumerating the different organizations which are urging its enactment into law.

* * *

A resolution introduced by Chairman Payne, of the Committee on Ways and Means, sending the agricultural appropriation bill back to the Senate because it contained original legislation affecting the revenues, was adopted by the House this afternoon by a vote of 261 to 5. This is the result of the amendment of Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, which in its provisions gave a construction to the drawback provision of the tariff law which was intended to prevent Secretary Shaw from carrying out his plan of granting drawbacks of customs duties on flour milled in part from foreign wheat.

PRIVATE CAR LINE REGULATION.

That Washington is beginning to discover that there is more than one side to the private car line question is indicated by the following discussion of the situation by the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce. He says:

The unwisdom of hasty action in dealing with such a complicated question as the regulation of railways is being strikingly illustrated by the hearings now in progress before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has under consideration the Stevens bill for the regulation of private freight car lines. At the beginning of these hearings E. M. Ferguson, of Duluth, speaking as a representative of a large number of fruit jobbers' associations and associations of retail grocers, advocated the total abolition of the private freight car lines.

He made a fierce attack on the Armour Car Line Company, which is the company with which he and those for whom he spoke had most of their dealings, his most damaging allegation being that the Armour Car Line Company was invading one field after another, and, not content with the business of transportation, was becoming a dealer in practically all of the different kinds of commodities for the transportation of which specially-constructed cars are necessary or desirable. He contended that no regulation of these lines would be effective and that the only solution of the difficulty that would be satisfactory to the shippers and that would relieve them of the competition of a concern that could eat up all of their profits in freight charges would be the enactment of a law that would put the private freight car lines out of business and compel the various railroad companies to supply the different kinds of cars necessary for handling traffic requiring special cars.

Later testimony has been of such a character as to make it extremely doubtful whether the course advocated by Mr. Ferguson would be wise. Testimony has been brought out tending to show that it is to the advantage, not only of the general public, but of the shippers of many of the commodities carried in special cars, to have these cars controlled by companies operating independently of the railroads, and that the wisest way of dealing with the abuses that have grown up in the use of private freight cars belonging to these companies is to enact legislation empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts to correct the abuses while preserving the advantages of the system.

Some of the strongest testimony that has been brought out in favor of continuing the private car lines and of their operation independently of the railroads has been given by Southern fruit growers, who testified as to the general superiority of the service given by the private car lines over that given by the railroads in their own cars. There was testimony to the effect that it was more profitable to ship perishable fruits in the cars of the private companies than to ship them in the cars supplied by the railroads, with the icing facilities at the command of these roads, even though the charge for the cars owned by the roads was materially lower than the charge for similar shipments in the private cars.

George E. Robbins, president of the Armour Car Line Company, has given voluminous testimony as to the operations of his company. There can be no doubt that he has made out a strong case in favor of the management of these special cars independently of the railroads. According to Mr. Robbins, his company has been of great assistance in developing new fields of production of the various commodities carried in its cars. It has done this by being able to supply special cars in any locality in the United States regardless of whether the railroad lines in those localities were able to furnish suitable cars or not. One of the instances recited was the development of the shipping of cabbages from the line of a small railroad in Texas where it would

(Concluded on page 30.)



PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.



TREASURER'S OFFICE.



SECRETARY'S OFFICE.



CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT.



AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.



TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

INTERIOR VIEWS AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE KENTUCKY REFINING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

AN OIL MAN'S BUSINESS PALACE.

Modern captains of industry believe in luxury at work as well as at play. They consider nothing too good for the executive heads of their enterprises. They believe the mind will work better when the brain and the eye and the body are given every facility and every comfort. This is the theory on which the Kentucky Refining Company built and furnished its office headquarters at Louisville, Ky. The trade knows how a big modern oil refinery looks, and it will be more than interested in the picturing of the place where the Kentucky people carry on their office work and plan their business campaigns.

The building has a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 70 feet and is four and one-half stories high. Its construction is of the most modern type, steel, stone and brick. The stone was carefully selected from the best of the Bowling Green output, and possesses a peculiarity of bleaching and hardening with age. Roman brick are used throughout. The exterior impresses one with its quiet, massive magnificence, and bespeaks the artistic temperament of President Ferguson of the company, who conceived the structure and under whose direction every detail was worked out.

The lower floor contains the president's office and reception room, which are wainscoted, paneled and ceiled in old English quarter-sawn oak, have parquet floors, and are furnished in old English oak. The same scheme prevails in the general reception room. The secretary's office, the treasurer's office and adjoining reception room, which are also on this floor, are wainscoted and paneled in long leaf curly pine, with cross-paneled doors and window casings to match, and are furnished in golden oak. The cashier's division is similarly finished and furnished. The remainder of this floor is occupied with a lobby and several lavatories. In the treasurer's office are installed the Western Union and Postal wires and the cable service.

The second story is finished in long leaf curly pine and has close grain maple floor; this finish and floor prevails throughout the balance of the building. On this floor are the accounting and traffic departments and telephone exchange. The furnishing here is in golden oak.

On the third floor is located the stove and barrel department, which is also furnished in golden oak. On the fourth floor is provision for additional clerical force, stationery stock and a cafe, where luncheon will be served.

Light and ventilation are features of these offices that draw prominent attention, and the results attained leave no room for improvement. In addition to broad stairways with easy tread, the building also has a modern type of passenger elevator so arranged that no attendant is required. A push button at each door brings the car promptly to any floor desired, and inside the car is another ingenious arrangement of push buttons. Push the button for floor wanted and the car goes there and stops. The interior of the building and all its furnishings compel complimentary appreciation of the taste displayed in its finishing and fitting.

See page 48 for business chances.

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OFFICE BUILDING OF THE KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ARGENTINE MEAT HIT IN 1904.

South America has kept alive her export frozen meat industry and increased it. Argentina, during the first nine months of 1904, exported 18,108 lbs. more of frozen beef, 13,908,000 lbs. more of frozen mutton and 90,000 lbs. more of butter than did the year previous. The republic's exports of cattle, however, fell off, owing to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease.

There was a decrease of 52,000 head of live cattle, approximately 31,200,000 lbs. of dressed meat; 142,212 head of sheep, or

about 1,126,960 lbs. of carcass mutton; and 4,792,000 lbs. of tasajo (jerked beef). The net beef loss, therefore, was 293,892,000 lbs. of beef and 4,792,000 lbs. of jerked beef, or 298,684,000 lbs. altogether. The net mutton gain was 16,981,040 lbs. The actual decrease in the Argentine live meat (at dressed weight for livestock) and carcass meat exports for the nine first months of 1904, as compared with 1903, was 281,702,960 lbs., which was a considerable falling off. The year, at the same rate, would show a loss of 381,603,948 pounds.

TRADE CLEANINGS

German Dye Soap Company, of Waycross, Ga., has been chartered with \$4,000 capital by J. E. T. Bowden, Geo. W. Deen, A. Sessoms, Daniel Lott, E. P. Peabody, W. W. Sharpe and others.

Southern Cotton Oil Company will rebuild the \$100,000 mill at Bennettsville, S. C., recently burned.

Swift & Company are planning for an ice and cold storage and fertilizer plant at Ft. Worth, Tex.

James S. Vance & Company has been formed with \$10,000 capital at Chilhowie, Va., to build fertilizer factory and deal in fertilizers, seeds, etc.

Charles H. Stehling Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., with \$50,000 capital, has been chartered to build and equip tanneries by Charles H. Stehling, Joseph J. Stehling, George T. Stehling and Louis F. Stehling.

E. P. Douglas, of Pittsburg, Pa., is at the head of a body of capitalists who have applied to the Council of Connellsville, Pa., for permission to build a packing plant, complete with abattoirs, refrigerating, and curing plants, at New Haven, Pa. A company with \$100,000 capital will be formed.

Cordova Leather Company, of New York, N. Y., with \$10,000 capital, has been incorporated by J. C. Stein, W. H. Aldrich, of New York, and Fernando Wood, of Brooklyn.

Franklin Haddock Leather Company, of Trenton, N. J., has been chartered by Franklin Haddock, Albert Touchet, Chas. Simpson and others. The capital is \$100,000.

The Cloverine Fertilizer Company will establish a branch factory at Jackson, Tenn.

Buffalo Fertilizer Company, of Columbus, O., has increased its capital from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

The stockholders of the Procter & Gamble Company are voting on a proposition to re-incorporate under the laws of Ohio so as to move its principal office from New Jersey to Cincinnati.

Nebraska City Union Stock Yards Company, of Chicago, Ill., has decreased its capital from \$200,000 to \$20,000.

The International Packing Company has opened its extensive new plant at Chihuahua, Mexico.

The Western Packing Company, of Denver, Colo., is building an office 90 feet deep and 250 feet front at its plant, Fifteenth and Delgany streets.

Cramer Meat and Packing Company, of Chico, Cal., has plans in hand for a slaughter house and curing plants, with corrals, barns, etc.

Dooner & Smith Company, of Newark, N. J., has been chartered with \$50,000 capital to manufacture tanning materials, acids, etc.

It is proposed to build a tannery at San Rafael, Cal., at a cost of \$15,000.

Swift & Company have incorporated a company in Louisville, Ky., to conduct the local branch there in accordance with the corporation laws of that State.

Fire did \$2,000 damage to the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company's branch at Gansevoort Market, New York City, on Feb. 12.

Philip Streib has started a pork packing

STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ANY CAPACITY



STEEL STORAGE TANKS, CAR TANKS, GRAIN TANKS, TANK CARS, CYLINDER TANKS, PRESSURE TANKS, STEEP TANKS, LARD, SOAP AND REFINING KETTLES, RENDERING TANKS, STILLs, BOXES, FANS, SHELLS, STACKS, BLOW CASES, RIVETED PIPE, GENERAL PLATE WORK.

WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

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Rooms 1459-10-11

plant at Milwaukee, Ore., and if successful is promised backing to put up a big plant.

Mankato Packing Company, of Mankato, Minn., has been incorporated with \$250,000 capital. The incorporators are C. J. MacBeth, A. A. MacBeth and Otto Schweinder.

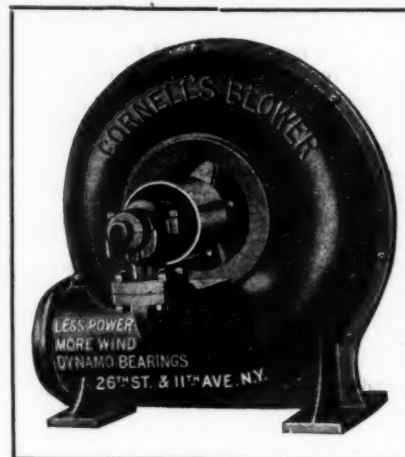
Lee Brothers are building an abattoir and meat packing plant at Elmira, N. Y. The buildings are concrete and cost over \$20,000.

ANOTHER TEST FOR BEEF VALUES.

Wyoming is to have a peculiar cattle law. It is devised to prevent the evasion of taxes in the State. Ranchmen and finishers of beef, it seems, have been in the habit of dodging the tax collector by an under-enumeration of their livestock holdings. The new law provides for a seizure of any unenumerated surplus heaves found in the State.

The bill for this unique law was introduced in the legislature last week. It provides that boards of County Commissioners shall, upon the receipt of the assessment rolls, cause an investigation of the livestock returned for assessment, and, if necessary, cause the same to be enumerated. If it is found that a stockman has more animals in his possession than he has listed for assessment, then the County Commissioners shall take possession of all animals over and above the number listed for assessment, and shall at a public auction sale dispose of the said surplus stock and convert the receipts into the county and State treasuries.

Now, if the State will also give itself the power to sell any cattle at the assessed value, it might get the price up a bit. Omaha and Chicago stock yards sales show an alarming difference between the prices paid there for stock and those at which the owners appraised them for taxes. These same people turn around and kick at the low valuation placed upon their stock by the slaughterer, who buys them at 100 per cent. per head more than they fetch on the tax collector's schedule.



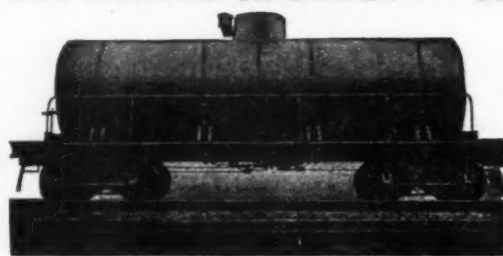
PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., February 10, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of March, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on February 20, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened February 20, 1905," addressed to Captain H. G. COLE, Commissary, U. S. A.

REVENUE DECISION ON OLEO.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has forbidden the disposal of oleomargarine by manufacturers in less than ten-pound packages, even if the ten-pound tax is paid. He has ruled that the packing in statutory packages by manufacturers of less than ten pounds of oleomargarine and affixing thereto stamps required for ten pounds is in violation of Section 6, Act of August 2, 1886, and all violations will be prosecuted.

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Animal and Vegetable Fixed Oils, Fat, Butters and Waxes. By C. E. A. Wright, D. S.....	7.50	7.15
Art of Soap Making. By A. Watt.....	5.00	2.50
Fats and Oils, Animal and Vegetable. Edited by W. T. Brant.....	10.00	9.75
Oil Chemists' Handbook. By Erastus Hopkins, M. A.....	3.00	2.50
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Refrigerating Memoranda. By John Levey.....	.75	.75
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Steam Engineers' and Electricians' Handbook. By Swingle.....	2.50	2.40
Text Book of Electrical Machinery. By Harris J. Ryan, M. E.....	2.50	2.35

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries. By Albert A. Hopkins.....	\$5.00	\$4.50
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Warehouse Laws and Decisions.....	6.00	5.75

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CANADA'S TRADE LESSON

Canada has had her own business troubles, in spite of her paternal government. While the 1904 failures in the United States were about 8 per cent. less of liabilities than 1903, they were fully 20 per cent. larger in Canada last year than the year before. They were heavier even than the liabilities of 1902. In the Dominion both the number and the sum total of commercial failures during last year increased over those of 1903 and 1902.

Canadian business failures have a peculiar regularity in amount. With the exception of six years, the assets have run between \$4,500,000 and \$6,500,000 yearly for a quarter of a century, while their liabilities have swung all the way from \$6,000,000 to \$16,000,000 during the same year. On per centages the relative number of failures in the United States as compared with those in Canada should be 18,000, instead of 10,000, and the amount of liabilities in this country \$180,000,000, instead of \$143,000,000. Canada should court closer trade relations with America instead of leaning to government bonuses and other artificial props which menace more than they protect industrial life.

Reciprocity on reasonable lines would improve the commerce of the two countries and

the better foster the internal prosperity of our neighbor. It doesn't always pay to drive miles around Smith's farm to deal with Jones, even if he does bonus the trip with a pig. Time, distance, wear and tear often more than eat up the complimentary pig. Canada's trade destiny is with her sister, America, and her commercial and diplomatic face should turn hither.

MUST EAT FOREIGN MEAT

The United States, Argentina, Australasia and Canada practically furnish the surplus meats for export and, hence, for feeding the world. Distance and the available number of livestock form the chief factors in this export trade. The relatively greater proportions of livestock to population is found in the countries which are furthest from the big markets. The United States is nearest to Europe. This country has 60,000,000 head of cattle, 62,000,000 hogs and as many sheep to approximately, 85,000,000 people. Australia and New Zealand are the furthest from Europe and have 11,000,000 cattle, a few hogs and 112,000,000 sheep to less than 4,500,000 people. Argentina has 27,000,000 cattle, and about 110,000,000 sheep to a population of about 5,500,000 people.

The fact that the crowded nations of Europe must import foreign flesh foods is based upon the scarcity of their home supply from native sources. Russia in Europe, for instance, has only 24,000,000 cattle and 35,000,000 sheep for a population of over 90,000,000 people. No other nation on the Continent has as many livestock as Russia has, though Germany and France have as many, if not more, per head of population. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has only about 11,000,000 cattle, 6,000,000 hogs and 34,000,000 sheep for a population of nearly 43,000,000 people. It is thus seen that Britain must, more than any other European nation, look elsewhere for her meat supply. In the lack of her flocks and herds grow the American, Argentine and antipodean export meat trade. The Continent will more and more need that meat, too. It behooves American meat producers to lose no opportunity to promote their interests in these foreign fields.

WHEN IS MICROBE DEAD?

The hide question, from a tariff point of view, has another health aspect. While science has about fixed the heat dead line for microbes and bacteria, it has not said whether the disease germ is impervious to acids and fumigants. It is true that disinfection gives green and other hides a clean bill of health. Whether this is because of special tests or upon general principles is not stated.

It is generally conceded that disinfecting simply purifies or neutralizes the surrounding atmosphere, the agent acting as an anti-septic in the air to prevent the spread of disease germs. The process, however, does not kill the germ in the original substance. It simply confines it there by doctoring or making uncongenial the germinating atmosphere. Disinfected hides which come in here simply carry the disease to the tannery, where many an unwary and careless workman has become inculcated and died. This fact alone proves the retention of the disease germ in the hide despite disinfection.

The other question is: Does the tanning process kill the germ? Do acids and processes accomplish what certain temperatures of heat and certain disinfecting chemicals fail to do with the microbe? There are many cases of disease from the wearing of shoes. Science should take up the microbe at the hide cellar and pursue him through all of the stages of disinfection and tanning to ascertain if he is "wholly and truly dead." You cannot freeze the little terror, and it is necessary for human health that he die.

THE PURE FOOD BILL

The National Pure Food Bill is about stranded at Washington. The same breakers which wrecked its predecessors wrecked this one. The framers and the promoters were honest and sincere enough. The interests which it opposes or seeks to regulate antagonized the measure and worked its defeat. The lesson taught is that a Congress which is not free enough, or strong enough or upright enough to pass a proper pure food law is not capable of enacting the necessary statute to enforce it. The trade and the country are also, thereby, taught that the Congressional structure is honey-combed with an influence which is dangerous in more ways than one. The "nigger in the wood pile" is in the Senate each time. Either the proper bill is pigeon-holed or the original draft is so mutilated as to virtually destroy it.

SOAP NEEDS CLEANSING

Soap stock has been cheap enough during the past year for a low soap-making basis. The soap market has had reasonable life and products have done better than the ingredients. To this fact is due the large output of soap last year and the impetus to soap factory extension and enlargements. The endeavor to meet the demand for soap has brought much inferior stuff forward, and trade has been hurt more by irresponsible makers without conscience and reputation than by any other factor. Congealed saponified masses of alkali and other harmful things are not necessarily soap. A good product only will win out.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

SAUSAGE FILLERS.

(Concluded from last week.)

Bread is an important and inexpensive article for filling in sausages. It is allowed to become stale or partly dried out, as in this condition it can be used with better effect than in its fresh state. Bakers' bread is more advantageously used than the home-made article, as the former will absorb much more water, and, ordinarily, is of a much lighter texture.

If the crust of the bread is charred or burned, it should first be removed before preparing it for mixing purposes, as its dark color will appear in the sausage and injure the bright appearance necessary for an attractive, inviting article. The bread, freed from all objectionable features, is thoroughly soaked in water to a uniform consistency, which may require several hours. It is afterwards pressed well to remove the excess of water. While still moist, it is broken into small fragments by working with the hands until the pressed mass is in a comparatively uniform state; then it is placed in the mixing machine with the other ingredients of the sausage. This material is very serviceable in reducing the cost without detracting in the least from the nutritive qualities of the sausage as a whole.

Boiled rice gives firmness and fullness to the sausage, and is a good adhesive material for holding the mixture together. It retains its moisture for a long time, preventing the shriveled appearance commonly observed in some carelessly prepared products. A precaution to be observed while using this material is to allow the boiled rice to become thoroughly cold before mixing it with the other stock; otherwise it will have a very decided tendency to become sour, communicating this sourness to the other materials, thus spoiling the whole mass.

Potato flour and common flour act also as filling materials for the mixtures, and carry a very large percentage of moisture, giving the sausage good weight and a plump appearance. These flours are excellent filling materials, and serve to the fullest extent the use for which they are intended. In adding common flour to mixtures, it is first made into a smooth paste free from lumps. In this condition it is gradually worked in with the meat and other materials.

Corn starch is sometimes used, as is also rye flour, but their employment is not very extensive. The object of all these materials, as previously stated, is to cheapen the cost of the sausage by carrying in it a large amount of water.

An excellent filler for sausages is pounded veal, which is prepared as follows: From a very heavy calf take the still warm ham immediately after killing. Cut out as quickly as possible most of the sinews and fat, and cut the lean meat into flat pieces about the size of the hand. Then speedily pound

these meat pieces with a wooden mallet on a smooth block. In cold weather the pounded pieces are to be heaped up in the middle of the block and covered with a cloth. The whole heap is then pounded again, the operator moving slowly around the block all the while. Repeat this heaping and pounding until the whole mass is fine and of a gluish consistency. A little salt should be added from time to time while pounding.

This operation has to be done quickly, and all help at disposal should be called into requisition at this juncture, as it is very essential that the meat should not become cold while being pounded. The mass should now be further chopped for ten minutes, keeping the knife blades wet. Water is then added, in the proportion of one gallon for every ten pounds of meat, and, afterwards, another quart for the same weight. To the mixture must also be added 8½ oz. of salt, three-quarters of an ounce of cane sugar, and three-eighths ounce powdered saltpeter. The whole mass should now be well kneaded for ten minutes, and until it becomes quite solid and viscous. Now place the pounded veal in another vessel in layers about two inches thick, and allow it to remain there for ten or twelve hours; the mass of this will have a fine red color.

This filler is used according to the consistency desired for the sausage mass. To every ten pounds of the meat mass, two pounds of this substitute may be added. Before incorporating it with the sausage mixture, the pounded meat should be rubbed up with some water. Like other fillers, it must be well incorporated with the sausage ingredients.

This meat is very suitable for ham sausage, mortadella meat, vienna and knack sausages, press-cheese and, in general, for all sausages which are smoked and immediately scalded. Every sausage prepared from this compound will get stiff when cooked and slice well when cold. It is also possible to use bull or cow meat from the round for making this substitute, but it will be much inferior to that prepared from the veal, and it will not absorb so much water. The quicker the work is done and the longer the natural heat of the meat is retained before being worked, the better will be the product obtained. In smoking sausages containing this filler, a few handfuls of juniper berries added to the smouldering fire gives them a finer flavor.

FOR REMOVING PAINT AND VARNISH.

To remove old paint or varnish without the aid of a lamp, Eberson employs a mixture of alcohol 55 parts, benzol 20, and carbon disulphide 25 parts, the evaporation of the benzol and spirit being retarded by an addition of ½ per cent. of wax. If preferred, the alcohol may be replaced by 30 parts of wood

spirit, and 25 parts of acetone, the benzol, carbon disulphide, and wax being mixed first, and the resulting solution incorporated with the alcohol. The proportion of wax used will vary according to the consistence desired and the extent to which evaporation is to be restricted; and the wax may be paraffin wax, ceresin, etc., or replaced by any oil of fat that is soluble in benzol or carbon disulphide, and capable of retarding evaporation.—Rev. Prod. Chim.

PALE TIN LACQUER.

To prepare a lacquer suitable for tin cans, etc., such as lard pails, put into 4 ozs. of strongest alcohol, 2 drms. of powdered turmeric, one scruple of hay saffron, 2 scruples powdered dragon's blood, and one-half scruple of red sanders. Infuse this mixture in the cold for forty-eight hours, pour off the clear and strain the rest; then add powdered shellac ½ oz., sandarac 1 drms., mastic 1 drms., Canada balsam 1 drms. Dissolve this in the cold by frequent agitation, laying the bottle on its side to present a greater surface to the alcohol. When dissolved add 40 drops of spirit of turpentine.

NEW PATENTS.

780,914. Drier. John M. Rumbaugh, Wilkinsburg, Pa. The combination of a furnace, a drying-chamber adjacent thereto, a flue leading from said furnace to a stack and adapted to heat said drying-chamber by radiation, means to close the draft through said flue, a vapor stack or flue for the drying-chamber, a flue or port to convey the heat from said furnace direct to said drying-chamber during the time the draft is cut off through the combustion-flue, a valve or damper for the last-named flue or port, and means for controlling said valve or damper from the exterior of the drier.

780,738. Hydraulic Press. Ludwig von Susskind, St. Georgen, near St. Gall, Switzerland. An improved hydraulic press, comprising, in combination, a supporting-column, two connected boxes pivoted thereon, an abutment for engagement with one of said boxes, a receptacle, means for supporting said receptacle with its axis aligning with that of one of said boxes, a pressure-stamp and means for hydraulically and automatically pressing said stamp through said vessel.

780,612. Evaporating Apparatus. Frederick Meyer, London, England. An apparatus for the condensation or concentration of liquids, such apparatus having, in combination, an evaporating vessel, an inlet-pipe for the liquid to be treated, a sprinkler within said vessel in communication with said inlet-pipe, subjacent open-ended vertical tubes through which the sprinkled liquid descends, and a heating-drum through which said tubes extend, said tubes being at all times substantially empty so as to expose substantially bare hot evaporating-surfaces down which the liquid under treatment trickles.

780,952. Porous Earthenware Filter. William Martens, Ackley, Iowa. A cover for a filter vessel provided with a central circular cavity in its under side and a vertical concentric bore, a cork bushing in said bore, a well-tube extended through the said collar, a washer and a nut on the under side of the cork collar and a washer and a nut on the top of said collar and the top of the cover, a porous earthenware vessel having an open neck at its top and center, a cork collar on said neck and a washer around the said collar and the top of the vessel.

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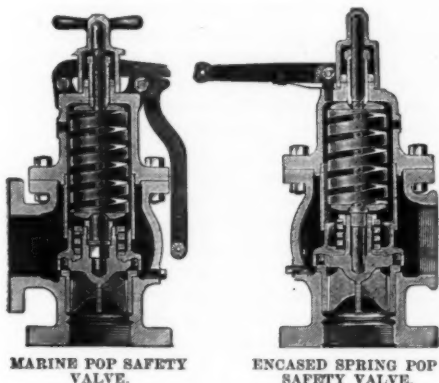
POP SAFETY VALVE IMPROVEMENTS.

By A. J. Hewlings.

The modern high pressure of steam and the all-around development of steam engineering, make it necessary for the safety valve to keep pace with the general advance. Realizing all this, the Crane Company, who have had a wide experience in the manufacture of valves, have brought out a number of improved forms of pop valves for stationary, marine, locomotive and portable boilers.

The construction of these valves embodies a self-adjusting feature which automatically regulates the "pop" of valve, or in other words, maintains the least waste of steam between the opening and closing points, an improvement which will be readily appreciated, as there is no necessity for readjusting to regulate the pop on reasonable changes in the set pressure.

This is more clearly explained as follows: In all pop safety valves it is necessary to have a pop or huddling chamber into which the steam expands when the main valve opens, thereby creating an additional lifting force proportionate to this increased area and greater than the force of the spring, thus



holding the valve open until the pressure is relieved. Means must also be provided to relieve this pop chamber of pressure, in order to allow the valve to close promptly and easily. This is accomplished in the present valve by the self-adjusting auxiliary valve and spring, which are entirely independent of the main valve and spring. The steam in the pop chamber finds a passage through holes or ports into an annular space provided in the auxiliary valve or disc, and by reason of the light auxiliary spring, this pressure lifts the auxiliary valve and allows the steam in the pop chamber to gradually escape, thus permitting a greater range in setting pressures with the least waste of steam, and at the same time supplying a cushion or balancing medium, which prevents any chattering or hammering, and affords the easiest possible action in closing.

This feature is embodied in no other make of valve, and unlike other pop valves, in changing set pressures within reasonable limits of the spring capacity, nothing further to be done but to simply turn down or out (for a higher or lower pressure) on the screw pressure plug at the top of the valve.

The encased spring valves are constructed with a casing or chamber inclosing both

springs, so protecting them against the action of the steam, particularly high pressure steam, which, blowing with great force and velocity throughout all parts of valve before reaching the atmosphere, would otherwise have a tendency to disarrange the springs and other parts operating in connection therewith.

This form of valve is also especially useful—in fact, necessary—where a number of valves may be connected to one main exhaust or discharge pipe. The encased spring chamber, extending over a greater portion of the top surface of the main valve, prevents any retarding action of the steam due to back pressure, which might be caused by one or more valves opening slightly in advance of others, from having any material effect on the free opening of the other valves.

The composite marine pop valves made by the Crane Company have been approved by the United States Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, and comply with all the rules and regulations governing the United States Steamboat Inspection Service. They have bevel seats at an angle of 45 degrees from the center line of their axis. The seats are made of composition or with solid nickel bushing, as may be required. The cam lever is capable of lifting the valve off its seat one-eighth the diameter of valve opening, whether or not there is pressure on the boiler. The cam lever also may be thrown over far enough to lock the valve open should the occasion require, or if it is desired to blow off all or a portion of the steam from the boiler through the safety valve.

The cap is made with handles or cross-bars and fastened to the stem by a key pin. The stem in turn is securely attached to the main or wing valve and, having a square section operating in a square socket or recess in the main valve, affords means of turning the valve on its seat, thereby removing any incrustation or saline matter that may accumulate. In this style of valve there is a self-adjusting pop regulator which automatically controls and maintains a minimum waste of steam between the opening and closing points, and there are encased springs made of the best steel and with self-adjusting spring discs.

The valves can be taken apart without removal from the boiler and without disturbing the outlet pipe. All parts have been carefully designed and strongly proportioned, and when fitted and adjusted with correspondingly strong springs, these valves are suitable for pressures up to 250 pounds. Special valves for higher pressures are made to order. The valves are furnished locked-up to prevent tampering, and further information concerning them may be obtained from the manufacturers, Crane Company, of Chicago.

RECENT FRICK SALES.

The following is a list of sales of refrigerating and ice-making machinery made recently by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa.:

Agnes Memorial Sanatorium, Denver, Colo., one 10-ton refrigerating compression side and 2-ton freezing and distilling system.

H. Y. King, Rogers, Ark., one 20-ton ice making compression side and 8-ton freezing and distilling system.

Jos. Baker & Sons, London, Eng., one 2-ton and one 6-ton refrigerating machine, for Australia.

Watertown Consumers' Brewing Company, Watertown, N. Y., one 15-ton refrigerating

compression side, 15-ton triple pipe brine cooling system and brine piping for storage rooms, to be installed in brewery at Watertown, N. Y.

C. L. Robinson, Winchester, Va., direct expansion piping for cold storage rooms, to be installed in storage plant now in course of erection at Winchester, Va.

National Ice Company, San Francisco, Cal., one 25-ton ice making compression side, to be installed in ice factory at Stockton, Cal.

Wm. F. Hammel, Pittsburg, Pa., one 6-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed in cafe at 242 Diamond street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., two 20-ton refrigerating compression sides; 1-ton freezing and distilling system, triple pipe brine cooler and brine piping for storage rooms, to be installed in department store, Pittsburg, Pa.

Modern Milling Company, Waxahachie, Texas, one 20-ton ice plant complete, to be installed in ice factory at Waxahachie, Texas.

American Ice Company, one 40-ton freezing system for Philadelphia branch.

Thaggard & Jones, Claxton, Ga., one 12-ton ice plant complete, to be installed at Claxton, Ga.

American Ice Company, one 75-ton ice making compression side complete, and one 60-ton direct expansion plate ice making plant for Baltimore branch.

Stacey Cheese Company, Little Falls, N. Y., triple pipe brine cooler system.

Gast Brewing Company, St. Louis, Mo., one 40-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed in brewery at St. Louis, Mo.

Napoleonville Ice Company, Napoleonville, La., one 12-ton ice making plant complete, to be installed at Napoleonville, La.

Farmers' Bank Restaurant, Pittsburg, Pa., one 10-ton refrigerating compression side, 3-ton freezing and distilling system, and 10-ton triple pipe brine cooling system, to be installed in Farmers' Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

BARTLETT & SNOW COMPANY'S SALES.

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company reports the following recent sales of its various lines of mill and labor-saving machinery:

The Dundee Silica Sand Company, Dundee, O., elevating and conveying machinery.

Leisy Brewing Company, Cleveland, O., tube barley conveyor.

Pattison Supply Company, Cleveland, O., coal conveyor.

T. S. Henderson & Co., St. Louis, Mo., special cable conveyor.

C. L. Holck & Company, Monterey, Mexico, mining machinery.

Royal Crown Lead Company, Detroit, Mich., paint machinery.

Moore Bros., Cleveland, O., and New York, paint machinery.

Lowe Bros., Dayton, O., paint machinery.

Ill., paint machinery.

International Harvester Company, Chicago, Independent Stone Company, Cleveland, O., two steam hoists and derricks.

The Underwriters' Land Company, Carthage, Mo., large ore elevator.

Lorain Supply Company, Lorain, O., style E rotary dryer.

The Berg Company, Philadelphia, Pa., triumph steam dryer.

General Chemical Company, Cleveland, O., direct heat dryer.

Ross Keller Triple Pressure Machine Company, St. Louis, Mo., direct heat rotary dryer.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Okeene Ice and Light Company, of Okeene, Okla., has been formed by J. C. Fischer, of Okeene, and J. E. Levers, of Enid, and others. The capital is \$15,000.

Clay City Creamery Company, Clay City, Ill., has been chartered with \$5,500 capital by W. S. Bothwell, S. H. Scudder and John J. Gill.

Lake Zurich Creamery Company, of Lake Zurich, Ill., has been incorporated by Arista B. Williams, Frederick H. Beugel and Thomas H. Hickey. The capital is \$7,500.

Cloverport Water, Light and Ice Company, of Cloverport, Ky., has been chartered to build ice and electric and water supply plants by A. L. Fort and Lee E. Cralle. No capital stated.

Colt's Neck Creamery Company, of Asbury Park, N. J., has been chartered with \$4,000 capital by Nathan J. Taylor, Ocean Grove; Henry S. Wilson, Edward Brower and others, of Asbury Park.

Henry C. Tilley Company, of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in ice, with \$10,000 capital. The incorporators are Henry C. Tilley, William H. Evans and Edward C. Tilley.

Las Cruces Electric Light and Ice Company, of Las Cruces, N. M., has been chartered with \$50,000 capital. The promoters are Ben L. Berkley, Joseph Wilkinson, El Paso; Theodore Nonault, H. D. Bowman and H. D. Holt, of Las Cruces.

Newfane Fruit Refrigerating and Storage Company, of Newfane, N. Y., has been incorporated by A. T. E. Hamer, Henry Degenhard and Alfred Hurrell. The capital is \$25,000.

Nicholasville Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Nicholasville, Ky., has been chartered with \$30,000 capital. No names given.

Grafs Keg Refrigerator Company, of Hoboken, N. J., has been chartered. The capital is \$125,000 and the incorporators are Wm. Dilick, Charles Kohler, August Grafs, Charles Leift, Herbert E. Davis, of Hoboken, and Herman Liebmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Billings Creamery Company, of Billings, Mont., has been incorporated with \$6,000 capital by I. E. O'Donnell, W. A. Enochs, Robt. Steele and others.

Homer Ice and Coal Company, of Cleve-

land, O., with \$10,000 capital, has been incorporated by Albert L. Jacobsen, Bernhard F. Meinwig, L. M. McGrath, H. F. Parmenter and A. V. Cannon.

ICE NOTES.

The Bessemer Ice and Coal Company, of Bessemer, Ala., will increase its capacity from 15 to 20 tons. It is also changing from the absorption to the compression system.

Pabst Brewing Company will put up a cold storage building at St. Augustine, Fla.

Richmond Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Richmond, Ky., will put in a machine with 50 tons ice-making capacity, and cold stores will be built.

Flat River Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Flat, River, Mo., will erect additional cold stores.

McKinley Ammonia factory has been established at Wheeling, W. Va., to manufacture crude ammonia from waste products of the city gas works. J. C. McKinley is manager.

August Janock is planning to build an ice and electric plant at Prague, Okla.

A cold storage plant for holding cheese will be built at Highland, Wis.

A refrigerating plant is being agitated among citizens of Sturgis, Mich.

J. K. Mottley has bought the Favorite Ice and Coal Company of Bowling Green, Ky.

Capital Ice Company, of Denver, Colo., has purchased a site at Third and Blake streets on which to build a modern ice-making plant with two 75-ton machines. The building will be 132 by 198 feet, and two stories high. About \$85,000 will be spent.

The Ruppert Brewing Company, of New York, will build a cold storage warehouse at Schenectady, N. Y., along the New York Central Railroad tracks. It will include several rooms for public stores. K. R. Sternberg is the local agent.

The Krebs Co-operative Ice, Light and Power Company of McAlester, I. T., has been purchased by J. C. Hildreth, of Carthage, Mo. The plant was put up a year ago at a cost of \$30,000.

The Meyersdale Brewing Company, of Meyersdale, Pa., is building a large storehouse for ice, and will operate their ice machines full capacity to fill it.

The Hygeia Ice Company, of Toledo, O., recently formed to retail the ice output of the Toledo Cold Storage Company, is building an office and barns near the plant of the latter company.

About \$37,000 damage was done by fire recently to the stock and cold storage buildings of the Stephens Company, Ltd., at Colingwood, Ont., Can.

A company is organizing at Jasper, Ind., to build an ice manufacturing plant.

REFRIGERATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

At the latest meeting of the Cold Storage and Ice Association of England, held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, a paper was read by H. C. Cameron, New Zealand Government Produce Commissioner in Great Britain, which gives a view of the striking benefits of refrigeration to that country. Refrigerating installations, he said, were practically general in all New Zealand butter factories. The system most generally favored was a combination of direct expansion and brine tanks. There were usually two insulated chambers, one for chilling the water between workings, the other for freezing and storage purposes. Recently refrigerating plants had been introduced into a few of the cheese factories.

Dealing next with the frozen meat trade, which dates in New Zealand from 1882, Mr. Cameron said that the discovery of refrigeration stood out as one of the greatest of the Victorian era. To it New Zealand owed in very large measure the success that had been so marked in her recent history. The colony from 20 to 30 years ago depended then, as now, chiefly on the returns from her sheep; but it was then almost solely the wool that was the source of wealth. Many were the stories told of sheep immediately after they had been shorn being driven in mobs over cliffs or into deep, rapid rivers in order to get rid of them by wholesale destruction. The carcass—the mutton—was of very secondary consideration. Sheep that were in fat condition were boiled down for the value of their tallow, and the tinned meat industry was the only means whereby that portion intended for food could be exported. Eventually the Government offered a bonus of £500 (\$2,500), for the first suc-



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Successful exportation of frozen mutton from the colony. New Zealand was fortunate at this time in having a few energetic men deeply interested in the sheep industry. Among them was Mr. Thomas Brydone, general manager of the New Zealand and Australian Land Company. Mr. Brydone arranged with the Shaw Savill and Albion Shipping Company to fit up its sailing ship Dunedin with a refrigerating plant, to freeze the carcasses on board, and to carry them to London. This, Mr. Cameron said, was a very bold experiment to make. A great risk attached to the undertaking, and the expense incurred must have been very considerable. The sheep had to be slaughtered on the station, and the carcasses sent in ordinary covered wagons by rail to the port of shipment, where they were frozen. The length of time occupied on the voyage by a sailing vessel also made the outcome doubtful. Very little was known about freezing; in fact, while this initial shipment was being got ready a loss did occur. After a considerable number of carcasses had been stowed on board an accident happened to the machinery which necessitated the frozen mutton being landed and sold for what it would fetch.

Fortunately, this did not stop the experiment, and on February 5, 1882, the first cargo of frozen meat, consisting of 4,311 sheep and



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598 lambs, was dispatched from New Zealand. The cargo arrived in London in excellent condition, and naturally attracted great attention in the market. The price realized for the mutton was 6½d. (13c.) per pound and for the lamb 7½d. (15c.) per pound. The bonus offered by the New Zealand Government was, therefore, claimed by Mr. Brydone, and paid accordingly. Very quickly a company was formed—the New Zealand Refrigerating Company, Ltd.—to erect freezing works in Dunedin, and other companies rapidly followed suit.

In 1903 the quantity of frozen meat exported from New Zealand reached the enormous total of 266,408,800 pounds, of a value

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Baltimore, 1348 Block St., Baltimore Chrome Works.
Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. B. W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. P. Calvert.
Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 136 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.
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of £3,197,043 (\$15,900,000). This was not likely to be exceeded for some years. The total number of sheep and lambs, inclusive of those slaughtered for consumption in the colony and those exported alive, drawn in 1903 from the total (20,342,727) in the colony, was 6,886,385. Tempted by the high prices offered for mutton, the New Zealand farmers shortsightedly parted with many of their ewes. Recent returns, however, showed that the ewe flocks had increased since last year by 150,100, and now numbered 10,090,041. Although there were now in full working order 24 freezing works, equally divided between the North and the South Islands, and having a daily freezing capacity of 65,200 carcasses, which was equal to an output—say working five days a week for nine months in the year—of 12,714,000 carcasses per annum, extensions to these works were being made and new ones were being erected. There were at present 43 steamers directly engaged in the New Zealand frozen meat trade, with a capacity at a low estimate of 3,600,000 sheep carcasses. Assuming that these boats made only two trips in the year, which was, of course, below the mark, there was available shipping at the present moment for at least 7,200,000 carcasses per annum. Therefore those who were specially interested in the trade evidently had strong faith that in the near future the flocks of New Zealand would be largely increased, and the export trade in frozen mutton greatly developed.

During the past few years, Mr. Cameron also said, the improvements effected in refrigerating machinery had been considerable, and these had been especially satisfactory as

regards the methods by which temperatures could be controlled. A few years ago it was no uncommon thing to find vessels reaching port with a considerable portion of their carcasses damaged. Unsuitable insulation or imperfect arrangements for maintaining proper temperatures were often responsible for this. Now, it was a very exceptional thing to hear of New Zealand meat being condemned by the port health officers.

One important result of the improvements introduced in refrigerating machinery had been the great reduction in the cost of placing frozen meat on the English market, by which the New Zealand producers had been put in a very happy position. He had by him account-sales of lamb shipped by himself to London in 1886. Although the wholesale price then realized was 6½d. (12¼c.) per pound, the expenses amounted to 3½d. (6¼c.) per pound, leaving a net return at the freezing works in the colony of 3d. (6c.) per pound. Three half-pence per pound would now cover the entire cost on lamb, and slightly less on mutton, from delivery at the freezing works in New Zealand until the net returns are received from London. So that, although the wholesale price at Smithfield might not be quite so high as in the year mentioned, still the net return to shippers showed a very considerable increase. Naturally, the value of stock had appreciated in the colony. Ten years ago 2d. (4c.) per pound for mutton and 3d. (6c.) per pound for lamb at the freezing works were reckoned excellent prices by the breeder. Owing to the improvements effected in refrigeration, producers had become accustomed to con-

siderably higher values; and although there was no doubt that these prices would still prove sufficiently remunerative to encourage the production of mutton and lamb in the colony, they probably would now be looked upon as disappointing.

CUSTOM EGG AND FISH STORAGE.

The fish freezing and cold storage industry of Canada is receiving another nudge up in the northwest. The Vancouver, B. C., Ice and Cold Storage Company last summer, built a 75,000 cubic feet storage plant and freezer. The company has decided to considerably enlarge its space for custom work. This new space will be largely used for the storage of fresh eggs. The idea is that those wholesale merchants who buy Eastern eggs during the cheap season can carry them West and store them for use during the "close" season. The extra enlarged freezers will be used for the treatment and keeping of fish deposited therein by individual merchants and shippers for use when the run is over and fish are dearer.

Charles Falk has returned to Rome, N. Y., as manager for Armour & Company, which position he held for five years previous to 1904.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

A Steadier Undertone Through Higher Corn and Cottonseed Oil, Followed by Weakness—Interrupted Hog Receipts—Not Much Activity to Trading—Restricted Export and Conservative General Cash Demands—Larger Consignments of Lard Speculation Rather Lifeless.

While the hog products markets are alternately easy and firm, and that they do not get materially away from the prices that had been prevailing essentially for weeks, yet we think that their situation is this week rather weaker than that shown in the previous week, although that radical changes in prices are not among the probabilities, but only small variations in favor of buyers.

The argument could be, of course, that if there were no material efforts made to put up the prices of the products through the period early in the week of interrupted hog receipts by bad weather conditions, that the sentiment is lacking for bullish movements. Nevertheless, there has been a dismissal this week of some of the late dragging conditions upon the products markets, notably in the improved positions of the corn and cottonseed oil markets. Besides, there have been larger consignments of both lard and meats to Europe. There is the factor, however, remaining of steadily accumulating stocks of the products while that there are conservative export and home demands for them, and the statistical positions of the products have worked, and are working, against attempted firm positions of the market.

While the foreign markets are not encouraging for a near revival of export demands, since they imply there is plenty of consigned stuff on offer upon them, and which is had

at relatively easy prices as compared with the lay down cost on demands to this country. Yet we observe that the foreign markets, some of them, have been buying lard rather more freely latterly that will have shipment via Gulf ports, and where the lard has been had at relatively lower prices than the trading basis at Chicago. This absorption of the offerings of the lard at the various markets outside of Chicago has left little of it for competition upon the local markets with the Chicago made lots, and the demand is beginning to turn upon Chicago for supplies of the product at its relatively steadier prices than those for the outside makes.

But it is understood that there is no especial activity to the cash demands, but only that buying proceeds to meet near future wants of consumers.

Any easier tendency of the market through the week has been occasioned more by scalpers, and they are not permitted to accomplish much trading on account of the dull temper of speculation.

Indeed it would be astonishing in ordinary seasons at this time that speculation should run, as it has latterly, of the well recognized narrow volume. But that it had been conceded for some time that little speculative interest could be attracted to the market unless there was a bulging tendency of its prices, and that that exhibition of market conditions was an improbable outcome in view of opinions held by outsiders as to the liberal extent of the season's supplies.

The speculators have not cared to touch the market on the "long" side because of the more liberal productions of some fats at least than in most seasons and through their apprehensions of steadily growing all around supplies for the spring months. Besides,

there does not seem any commodity that is attracting very vigorous speculation just now, and the sentiment that way is somewhat lifeless, except as cotton oil has been taken hold of rather more freely latterly by the speculators.

Yet essentially everything is upon a more reasonable basis for buyers than ordinarily at this time of the year, yet that there is probably more doubt now as to possibilities than in most seasons, and because of the impressions of buyers concerning effects from the more than ordinary supplies.

The traders seem to feel that as it is likely to be a year of full supplies of most food products, that there need to be no hurry on their part in anticipating wants of them, however that consumers are not objecting to current prices and that the consumption of fats and meats is probably greater than ever before.

The packing this week has fallen off, but the fact that fewer hogs had been received has not been due particularly to market prices for them, but rather from the fact of the severe weather over the West. In all probability the hog supplies at the packing centers will almost at once materially enlarge and expectations are of a near future abundant supply of hogs at the packing points, while in the marketing period of them it would be doubtful if other than easy conditions would prevail in the products markets.

It will be observed, then, that from the statistical positions of the hog products as alone considered that the market position for them would favor buyers, but from the fact that no radical declines had taken place in the more depressed periods than in this week for corn and cotton oil that the market for the hog products offers, now that the corn

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and oil prices are improved, little hope for more than small changes in prices. The market conditions, however, must be regarded as somewhat sensitive in that they seem to be held up more by the principal dealers rather than that they would have marked support from the run of supplies and demands, and that relaxations from their present temper could set in if the situation was left upon its statistical features. Indeed, at this writing (Thursday) although the receipts of hogs continue moderate and their prices somewhat better, yet the products markets, on continued dullness and from the full supplies, are lower.

The associated markets with hog products have been in better shape latterly than before in some time. There has been steady strengthening of the tallow market, without a radical advance in it. The consumption of the beef fat is well alongside of the productions of it, and for easier conditions of the tallow market there would have to be freer supplies of better quality cattle than has been had since the beginning of the year, since which time they have been steadily looked for.

A good point to the lard market for the week has been, of course, the sharp advance in the prices of the cotton oil, and as it has been based upon the larger wants of it for contract and other needs, and the inability to get it all freely from the mills which have been holding the oil rather than showing desire to sell it at the late prices. Besides, a larger speculative demand developed for the oil. It is altogether probable that the higher prices for the oil and the ability to pay more money for seed supplies will, as soon as the cold weather is over at the South, bring out freer offerings of seed, whereby there will be enlarged oil productions.

The compound lard was put $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in price by reason of the enhanced cost of the cotton oil. But there is no marked activity in the trading in the compounds, or material increase in the demands for the oil from the compound makers. The soapmakers, however, have more freely bought the oil, and most of the buying of it was done before the outside prices were made.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago last week was 209 lbs., against 207 lbs. previous week, 207 lbs. corresponding week, 1904, and 208 lbs. do. in 1903.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports last week: 5,634 bbls. pork, 15,385,482 lbs. lard, 14,679,304 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 3,043 bbls. pork, 12,559,983 lbs. lard, 13,086,130 lbs. meats.

In New York there has been a moderate export business in pork, and at steady prices. Sales of 350 bbls. mess at \$13.25@13.75, 500 bbls. short clear at \$13.25@15, 175 bbls. family mess at \$14@14.75. The export demand for lard has been quiet, with sales of 750 tes. on p. t., quoted at \$6.85@7.05, as to the various points offering it here. City steam lard has \$6.50 bid, and is quiet, with moderate stocks. Compound lard ranges from \$4.75 @5, chiefly at \$4.75@4.87½ for car lots. In city meats there has been a freer trading in bellies at firm prices. Sales of 100,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 6½c. for heavy, 6¼@7c. for 14 lbs. ave., 7@7½c. for 12 lbs. ave., and 7¼@7½c. for 10 lbs. ave. and smokers; 2,500 loose pickled shoulders at 5¼@6c., 4,800 pieces pickled hams at 8¼c., 2,000 fresh hams at 8¼@8½c., 48 boxes dry salted bellies at 7½c.

BEEF.—The English demand is of a freer order, and at about \$1 higher prices.

The jobbing business is without much vitality. Prices are held more firmly for barreled. City extra India mess, tierces, quoted at \$17. Barreled mess, \$9; packet, \$10.50; family, \$12.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The Produce Exchange members by a large majority vote adopted the recently printed amendment to its Gratuity Fund by-laws, which was in substance that members joining the Exchange after April 30, pay assessments regularly for deaths of the subscribing membership, and that when they die their

own beneficiaries shall receive back an amount equal to the total of the assessments they have paid in plus interest, at 4 per cent.

Memberships are about \$200 to \$225. Louis H. Case (banker, Detroit, Mich.) was proposed for membership.

Visitors: Geo. Bingham, Liverpool; C. Dance, London; J. G. Valentine, O. W. Johnson, Baltimore; Robert Pringle, James Rankin, F. C. Sinkler, Geo. T. Merrick, F. R. Partridge, J. T. Sickel, Chicago.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR RULES.

An agreement recently made between the Carcass Butchers' Association and the Amalgamated Slaughterers' Union of New South Wales shows the extent to which labor union dictation is carried in that country. Even at that the butchers are not so well paid as the average in this country. The hours of labor are forty-eight a week, distributed over six days, not more than nine hours to be worked in any one day. Double time is allowed for all work over nine hours a day. The minimum rate of wages for sheep butchers is \$18 a week, while cattle butchers are paid \$17.50. The maximum number of sheep to be killed and dressed by one man must not exceed 300 a week, or more than seven and one-half an hour. The minimum scale provided for any butcher workman is \$2.50 for eight hours.

One clause in the agreement provides that each employer shall keep a tally sheet showing the number of sheep or lambs killed daily by each employee, who shall sign it daily. A wage book must also be kept in which all wages and overtime paid must be entered and signed by the employee, and such book must be open to the secretary of the union to inspect at all reasonable times. One unique clause provides that any employee failing to report for work at the time agreed, or who is five minutes late, shall be fined 60 cents, and such fine shall be paid to some local hospital in the name of both associations.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SALT TRADE.

Official statistics show that during 1904 the exports of salt from Great Britain amounted to 910,588 tons, an increase of 48,450 tons over the previous year. Of this increase 36,000 tons was in the shipments to Asiatic ports.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended Feb. 11, 1905, with comparative tables of shipments:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week Feb. 11, 1905.	Week Feb. 13, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to Feb. 11, 1905.
United Kingdom....	1,201	1,172	15,248
Continent	730	120	5,497
So. and Cen. Am....	912	289	5,705
West Indies.....	2,514	1,420	21,656
Br. No. Am. Col....	259	2	3,375
Other countries	18	40	309
Totals	5,634	3,043	51,790

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	13,052,660	11,435,735	158,716,824
Continent	1,010,244	1,194,275	18,742,769
So. and Cen. Am....	128,975	129,920	1,712,108
West Indies.....	393,525	292,800	3,849,815
Br. No. Am. Col....	259	2	16,775
Other countries	93,900	33,400	1,185,153
Totals	14,679,304	13,086,130	184,223,444

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	7,673,113	6,049,886	80,576,769
Continent	6,161,274	5,354,347	77,755,074
So. and Cen. Am....	403,145	428,340	5,283,507
West Indies.....	1,088,040	627,880	9,687,290
Br. No. Am. Col....	2,630	—	278,580
Other countries	57,280	99,530	2,330,600
Totals	15,385,482	12,559,983	175,911,881

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From:	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	4,574	6,746,050	5,482,340
Boston	263	3,287,550	2,336,250
Portland, Me.	240	2,168,800	1,254,000
Philadelphia	224	32,500	457,521
Baltimore	175	1,539,404	1,412,596
Newport News	—	—	104,595
New Orleans	158	75,500	3,835,480
St. John, N. B.	—	749,700	312,500
Mobile	—	79,800	136,800
Galveston	—	—	74,700
Totals	5,034	14,679,304	15,385,482

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1904, to Feb. 11, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Feb. 13, 1904.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds.....	10,358,000	9,827,000	—
Bacon & hams, lbs.184,223,444	191,328,708	7,105,264	—
Lard, pounds.....	175,911,881	210,082,271	34,170,390

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	20c
Oil cake.....	7/6	7/6	10c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	20c
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	20c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2M
Butter.....	25/	30/	2M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	20c
Beef or tierces.....	2/	3/	20c
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/6	20c

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, February 11, 1905, are as follows, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tes.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tes.	Lard— Pkg.
Teutonic, Liverpool		2802	...	140	...	153	...	1128		
1 Civic, Liverpool.....		2283	...	141	...	263	1659	2668		
2 Etruria, Liverpool		543	953	71	100	...	...	500		
Philadelphia, Southampton	2059	3	...	...	...	1925		
Minneapolis, London.....		1404	160	25	...	100	200	4715		
3 Thespis, Manchester.....		1300	7460		
Consuelo, Hull		1710	...	1112	25	175	947	6188		
Brooklyn City, Bristol.....		348	...	10	...	...	...	42600		
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen...		50	...	...	...	...	...	1050		
Kroonland, Antwerp.....		3000	396	136	...	105	301	5635		
Hekla, Baltic.....		300	...	10	1028	...	925	3075		
Slavonia, Mediterranean.....		65	250		
Cretic Mediterranean		250	...	...	...	...	25	200		
Ultonia, Mediterranean		25	...	...	...	75	379	...		
Citti di Napoli, Mediterranean...		50		
Gordon Castle, South Africa.....		41	10	...	...	663		
Total		4710	1947	10738	...	561	1169	981	5792	78107
Last week		28424	3717	9772	300	655	780	952	4526	18461
Same time in 1904.....		61581	4844	7221	3226	720	1035	781	5973	23517

1—50 tes. and 100 hhd. tallow. 2—150 tes. tallow. 3—140 hhd. tallow.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The markets over the country have had a decidedly strong appearance through the week, with at some of the out-of-town points more money by $\frac{1}{8}$ c. paid than was possible to obtain in the previous week. At the Eastern markets about $\frac{1}{8}$ c. higher prices for the week has been obtained on the more desirable lots, particularly the prime and choice qualities, and that it would be impossible to get the other qualities without some improvement on the previous week's figures; although that buyers do not seem willing to meet the improvement. It is, of course, understood that the low grades which had been under neglect and affected more by the cotton oil market are now being helped by the close absorptions of the supplies of the better qualities.

It is a question more of supply and demand, and the fact that the productions are being closely used up and that they are not as large as some trade anticipations concerning them for this time of the year helps the tone of the market.

The consumption is undoubtedly of good full volume, notwithstanding that much more cottonseed oil has recently been contracted for by the soapmakers. But tallow is being more freely used with the cotton oil and as the latter is substituted for grease. Indeed it is quite likely that the takings of the oil will continue to interfere more with the consumption by the soapmakers of grease than by tallow, since, however, a firmer market than before latterly for grease and a somewhat increased sale for it, yet it is not through interest of the soapmakers, who are in some degree taking the cotton oil in its place.

Concerning the probabilities of the tallow market it is more a question of the time for larger supplies of the fat rather than they are depending upon outside influences, since there appears to be a ready consumption for offerings of the tallow of its present volume. The fact that the foreign markets were dull this week and that the London sale showed unchanged prices is of little significance, since

the home consumers of the tallow are able at present to take care of the supplies of it. At the London sale there were 750 casks offered and 324 casks of it sold.

It is hard to buy in New York the city made in hogsheads, as it had been well sold ahead, and it is doubtful if more than 200 to 300 hogsheads could be obtained for next week's delivery. Bidding is of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the city hogsheads, with $\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked, and city in tierces could not be had under $\frac{1}{8}$ c., with reports of one sale at that.

The edible tallow in New York has hardened in price and is quoted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c., with 200 tierces sold at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The country made tallow is easily sold at the stronger prices alluded to. Indeed more of this country made if of prime quality could be sold to the soapmakers. But the out-of-town points on their even more urgent needs of the tallow are taking more than the ordinary supplies of it. The sales of country made in New York are 290,000 pounds at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. for fair quality to $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. for prime, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. for kettle, with some fancy lots at even more money.

At the Western markets there has been more activity to trading than at the points East, even by their ordinary relation of business, and where it has been easy to obtain the stronger prices. The prime packers' grade at Chicago is quoted at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., city renderers' at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. and the edible at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.

OLEO STEARINE.—A somewhat increased business in compound lard started a freer business in the stearine at the Eastern markets, but it has failed to give vitality to the markets for it at the West. The $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. price in New York has stood steadily, and that price is asked at the West, where demands are, as implied, somewhat unimportant. New York keeps fairly well sold up, or rather there is no especially burdensome accumulation here. But there is a pretty full supply of the stearine over the west and which waits for more urgent demands from the compound makers than seem possible from them at once under the present and near future outlook of the compound lard trading from the current deductions of possibilities of the lard market. Sales have been 300,000 pounds in New York at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—The trading for foreign market is steady, and there is unimportant accumulation of supply. Quoted at $32\frac{1}{2}$ @ 33 c. per gallon.

GREASE.—The soapmakers are not materially interested in the offerings of supplies, and fine soap grades are slow compared with the other conditions of the market, which are somewhat higher with the tallow and cotton oil situation, with more of an export demand. Sales of 250,000 pounds yellow at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ 4 c. Yellow quoted at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ 4 c.; house and bone at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; choice white at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; ordinary lots of "A" white are $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. and "B" white $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LARD STEARINE.—The lard refiners' wants in New York are light, as their own makes about meet their consumption. Quotation about $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OLEO OIL.—Market holds up fairly well, with a not large supply of the choice oil and a good consumption from held stocks of the butterine makers in Rotterdam. Rotterdam quotes at 56 florins, New York at $9\frac{3}{4}$ c. for choice, $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. for prime and 6 c. for low grade.

GREASE STEARINE.—The offerings of supplies are not as urgent as in the previous week's trading, with the market tone a little firmer. Yellow quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. and white at $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market on the whole favors buyers with restricted moderate buying. Ceylon, spot, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and January to March shipments at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.; do. February arrivals at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Cochin, spot, $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.; do., February arrivals, $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.; do., February to March shipments at $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ 7 c.

PALM OIL.—A slow and wholly nominal market.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Transactions are of a small order, with the market changes unimportant. 20 cold test at $97\frac{1}{2}$ @ 98 c.; 30 do., at 86 c.; 40 do., at 63 c.; prime at $48\frac{1}{2}$ @ 50 c.

LARD OIL.—The distributions of supplies to consumers is of a moderate order and the market prices change little. Prime quoted at $58\frac{1}{2}$ @ 60 c.

CORN OIL.—The export inquiry is still at a pause, but there are moderately active home distributions. Car lots to the home trade at $\$3.20$ asked and $\$3.15$ bid, and job lots to about $\$3.30$.

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PRIVATE CAR LINE REGULATION.

(Concluded from page 15.)

have been impracticable for the road itself to have supplied the necessary cars for the brief period for which they were needed.

One of the points made by Mr. Robbins in support of the general contention that the operation of refrigerator cars by an independent company was more economical than their operation by the railroads was in speaking of the rapid deterioration of refrigerator cars. He said that after a car had been in use for five or six years it was no longer suitable for carrying either fresh meats or fruits to market in prime condition. The practice of his company, he said, was to withdraw these cars from the meat and fruit lines after they had become unsuitable for such service and to turn them over to their beer lines, as these cars, with slight alterations, were just what were needed for carrying beer. Obviously, a railroad operating refrigerator cars of its own in the fruit or fresh meat business would be unable to find such a use for its old cars unless it should happen to be a road that, in addition to handling a large fruit and meat business, also handled a considerable amount of beer.

The general effect of the testimony on the private car lines up to the present time is to show that the proper remedy for the abuses complained of is to be found in regulation rather than in suppression, and if any useful legislation results from the present agitation of the railroad question in Congress it will probably include provisions for the regulation of the private car service.

NEW AND EXPENSIVE EDIBLES.

A Southern lady of excellent family has been in New York City preparing to place on the market terrapin which in delicate flavor and taste cannot be distinguished from the real product of the South Carolina emydoid, or the famous terrapin of Maryland. The mock dish is put up according to a recipe which has been privately used in her own family for more than a generation, and improved under the direct supervision of her father, who was a cynic in respect to terrapin.

The ingredients used must be of an expensive order when the product is held at \$2.40 per quart. The point affected is that the mock article can so closely imitate the real one as to confuse the epicure when testing them. They are, therefore, virtually identical. As terrapin is more a fad than a food of value, and as the substitute is a pretty expensive deceiver, there can be little harm done. A chef of one of New York's most noted restaurants pronounced the mock terrapin to be real terrapin. He was verified in his taste by one of the most widely-known hotel stewards in the metropolis.

The condiment is modestly called "Virginia terrapin." As the home of Washington has no terrapin repute, the name and fame of no other State is stolen. The "Virginia" qualifies the "terrapin" and gives some intimation that the edible is of the qualified or "mock" variety. Those who tasted the samples pronounce the result the most ingratiating and enticing concoction ever put up in imitation of the real thing.

This same cuisine wizardess has constructed a kidney stew which is intended for the highly refined taste, though the words "kidney" and "stew" have a free-lunch-counter and plebeian sound. The common people are so accustomed to getting "a whole lot" of stew for 10 cents that the mere statement of \$1.50 per quart for the new dish will

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KENTUCKY FERTILIZER LAW.

The new Kentucky fertilizer law requires manufacturers to make affidavit to the director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, guaranteeing the minimum analysis of each brand of fertilizer which they propose to sell in the state, and the director shall print this guaranteed analysis over his facsimile signature in the form of a tag, and every package of fertilizer sold or offered for sale in the state shall have one of these tags attached, and this tag analysis shall be the standard by which the fertilizer is to be judged. The tag shall also show the net weight of fertilizer contained in each package. The manufacturer also sends to the director a fair sample of each kind of fertilizer which he proposes to put on sale. The director is given authority to take samples for analysis from any fertilizer on sale in the state and is required to make every year at least one analysis of each kind of fertilizer that has been entered for sale.

The law also provides that any purchaser of a fertilizer who is not an agent or dealer, may take a sample of the same, under proper regulations, and have it analyzed at the station free, and such a purchaser shall not be required to give the name of the fertilizer or of the person from whom it was bought until after the analysis has been made and reported. But after the purchaser has received the report of analysis he must give the director all information about the fertilizer that may be required for publication in the station bulletins or for prosecution of the case if it appear that the law has been violated.

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Has your lard a strong odor?
Are you obtaining the full yield from your stock?
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AMERICAN BEEF ABROAD.

The increasing influence of the large American meat firms in London is causing unrest among cattle salesmen. Formerly cattle, live or chilled, were sent over to be dealt with by Deptford and Smithfield salesmen, says the London Express, but now a few of the most important American firms—one of which controls as many as 600 businesses in England—have initiated a policy of killing, cutting up and selling their own cattle in this country. The superintendent at Smithfield stated that the policy of entire control now adapted by the big American firms has caused troublesome times for some of the salesmen.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Market Features.

The soaring tendency of the market ran along until the afternoon of Tuesday of this week, with the late dealings upon that day promising reactions to easier prices, as there was then apparent much more of a disposition to sell by speculators to take advantage of the outside prices, which, in instances, permitted some profit to them. On Wednesday morning the weakness was more pronounced, as by that time there had been a reaction to a decline of $\frac{3}{4}$ c. from the outside prices made twenty-four hours before, but late on Wednesday the tone became stronger again under speculative demand; and on Thursday after a slightly higher opening the tone became a little slacker.

But the bulging movement had been considerable before the natural reaction of slight declining tendency set in. It will be recollected that on Feb. 6, the last day of the weakness to the market, prime yellow in New York was at $24\frac{1}{4}$ c. for April, $24\frac{1}{2}$ @ $24\frac{3}{4}$ c. for May and 25c. for July. The succeeding day showed a small advance in prices, as the beginning of an upward movement, and on Feb. 14 the turn came temporarily at least for easier prices. The top prices reached were $27\frac{1}{4}$ c. for April, $27\frac{3}{4}$ c. for May and 28c. for July. So that in a period of a week there had been an advance in the New York market of just three cents per gallon. The subsequent declines have been of a comparatively moderate character, and they were followed, as implied by firmer yet somewhat feverish tones.

The advance in the New York market had been more important than that at the South; yet that there had been an advance for the crude at the mills of at least two cents per gallon, and that this does not take into account some asking prices of the mills, which practically kept their supplies off the market, and who think that still better figures

will be the outcome of the oil market at sometime in the near future, at least, whatever may happen later on, and as an outcome probably of an enlarged production through the present sensitive oil market.

Yet the situation South had more to do with the late rising tendency of the market than any other factor, in that as the mills were unwilling to sell their holdings of crude, but were partaking in opinions somewhat of the otherwise general disposition of the South to hold its products, including cotton, for more money, that refiners who had to have oil, either crude or refined, were compelled to take the latter at the seaboard markets, whose necessary buying threw the freight into the market, and by which shorts were soon alarmed, while that as they began covering a new element was, as well, started in on speculation. But some of these factors have now disappeared. There are a few "shorts" still at old prices who have kept well margined up in expectations that the market will return to a basis more in their favor. But the interest among speculators is now a decidedly large "long" one. Moreover, some of the consumers are not now as anxious as latterly in getting supplies of either the crude or refined oil, as their more urgent needs, for a while at least, would seem to be satisfied.

The most significant feature to the more recent reactions to easier prices had been from the fact that the refiners had pretty well protected their contracts for the present, and that they had been occupying an indifferent position as concerns demands for supplies.

It must be considered as well that as a considerable additional "long" interest was made on the late rising tendency of the market, and that it has been rather generally held, although that a few moderate quantities were released before the declining tendency set in, that there is more uncertainty than

usual concerning the outcome of the market.

The fact, however, that there is a very large "long" interest among outside speculators implies that at some time demoralization could come in if statistical conditions, or more particularly the supply and demand basis proves unfortunate to it.

It is a fact that the recent advance in prices brought the export demand practically to a standstill, and that the compound makers were not scared by it, while that the latter interest refrained from buying. Yet there was no question but that liberal quantities of near delivery oil were taken up by some consuming and contract delivery sources, but that as concerns the consuming sources they were more particularly the soapmakers, but who got in their contracts for supplies for near and future deliveries before the more material advance of the market was made. However, when the slight reactions to lower prices occurred in mid-week there was a very fine trading with exporters.

The fact that the holdings of the oil have been reduced by just so much of a supply as the soapmakers, compound makers and those people needed who had to make deliveries upon contracts with the foreign markets, leaves the producing points in that degree better situated to buy seed for further productions, and a higher oil market with the current better prices offered for seed is favorable to the feature of enlarged oil productions.

And because of the late advance in the oil prices and the freer absorptions of the supplies of the oil for the indicated needs, already more money by \$1 per ton is being offered for seed supplies, throughout the Southeast sections at least. The seed receipts are beginning to arrive a little more freely, and were it not for the late cold weather over the South and the consequent difficulty in getting labor, the seed receipts for the week would probably

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have been of even more importance. Unless the market has decided reactions from firm prices up, and which are very doubtful as an outcome, since in all probability the market will stand for the near future at least, decidedly above the late low prices, whatever reactions take place in it, the ideas now prevailing are that the oil productions will soon be materially quickened.

New York Transactions.

The sales at the close of the previous week were 200 barrels prime yellow, February, at 25½¢; 1,800 barrels do., March at 25½¢; 1,100 barrels April at 25½¢; 200 barrels May at 26¢; 300 barrels do. at 26½¢; 200 barrels do. at 26½¢; 500 barrels July at 26½¢; 1,500 barrels do. at 27¢; 100 barrels September at 27½¢. Prices then: February at 25½¢@26¢; March at 25½¢@26½¢; April at 26¢@26½¢; May at 26½¢@27¢; July at 27½¢@28¢; September at 27½¢@28½¢; therefore that the market last Saturday stood at ¼@½¢ advance for the day. On Monday there was a holiday at the exchange, but outside of it there were sales at ½¢@¾¢ higher prices than made on Saturday, with 750 barrels prime yellow July sold at 27½¢ and 1,000 barrels September at 28¢.

On Tuesday the early market was strong at a small advance, and the closing market was easy. Sales were 200 barrels prime yellow February at 26½¢; 300 barrels do. at 26½¢; 100 barrels March at 26½¢; 100 barrels April at 27¢; 400 barrels May at 27½¢; 500 barrels do. at 27½¢; 1,000 barrels do. at 27½¢; 2,000 barrels July at 28¢; 1,800 barrels do. at 27½¢; 1,100 barrels do. at 27½¢; 600 barrels September at 28½¢ and 28½¢; 1,400 barrels do. at 28¢. Prices early in the day: February at 26½¢@27¢; March at 26½¢@27¢; April at 27¢@27½¢; May at 27½¢@28½¢; July at 27½¢@28¢; September at 28½¢@29½¢; and on the last call as follows: February at 26½¢@26½¢; March at 26½¢@27¢; April at 26½¢@27½¢; May at 27½¢@27½¢; July at 27½¢@27½¢; September at 28¢@28½¢.

On Wednesday, early in the day, there was about ½¢ decline and few buyers. February on the first "call" was at 25½¢@26½¢; March at 26¢@26½¢; April at 26¢@26½¢; May at 26½¢@27¢; July at 27¢@27½¢; September at 27½¢@27½¢; and in the afternoon there was another decline of ¼@½¢, but closed a little steadier. Prices on the last "call": February at 25½¢@25½¢; March at 25½¢@26½¢; April at 26¢@26½¢; May at 26½¢@26½¢; July at 26½¢@27½¢; September at 27½¢@27½¢. Sales for the day: 1,000 barrels March at 26½¢; 100 barrels May at 27¢; 1,000 barrels do. at 26½¢; 500 barrels do. at 26½¢; 2,400 barrels July at 27¢; 1,600 bbls. September at 27½¢; but after the "call"

the tone was stronger and prices higher, with sales of July at 27½¢; May at 27¢; March at 26¢, and 26¢ further bid, with 26½¢ asked.

On Thursday the market was early stronger again, but closed slightly easier. The early "call" showed: February at 26¢@26½¢; March at 26½¢@26½¢; April at 26½¢@27¢; May at 26½¢@27¢; July at 27½¢@27½¢; September at 27½¢@27½¢; and the last "call": February at 25½¢@26½¢; March at 26¢@26½¢; April at 26½¢@26½¢; May at 26½¢@27¢; July at 27¢@27½¢; September at 27½¢@28¢. Sales: 2,500 barrels July at 27½¢; 1,200 barrels May at 26½¢; 100 barrels, prompt, in New Orleans, at 25½¢. (Friday's market on page 42.)

At the Mills.

A good many of the Southeast mills—in fact most of them—had declined to sell, as implied, and their prices rose rapidly to 19¢ for the crude in tanks, and as against a 16¢ trading price quoted only a few days since by them. Indeed some of them were talking to 20¢ as a possible near future price. But the demands did not follow the rise, and there was only a small lot sold at 19¢. The subsequent weakness of the seaboard market did not change the position at the mills correspondingly, but there is extreme slowness of trading just now at the producing points, although that there had been a good deal of loose yellow sold on the turn of the market to firmness and before the outside prices were made. It is estimated that for about ten days up to the beginning of this week, equal to fully 50,000 barrels prime yellow, in tanks, were sold, part before alluded to and chiefly for soapmaking purposes. There had been sales of crude, in tanks, at the Southeast mills before the limit of the advance was touched, 35 tanks at 18¢ for February delivery and 18¢@18½¢ for March. Texas had sold at 17¢, and the territories at 17¢ for 35 tanks, and the position now there as to prices

is somewhat nominal, although up to Wednesday the territories continued to realize 17¢ for the crude. Afterwards the mills became stronger, with an improved tone began at the seaboard.

The Export Demand.

While there had been a good deal of oil sent to the foreign markets when the prices for it were down to a low basis, yet the recent improved figures brought the export demand to a stand, and there had been for a few days a lifeless situation with the exporters, except as they have taken limited quantities of the edible grades, in all about 2,500 barrels, for which they have paid 28¢@29½¢, more particularly the winter yellow. But at mid-week the export business had improved and it amounted to about 13,000 barrels prime yellow, in part from Marseilles from February to April and even May deliveries, at 25½¢@26½¢. It will be observed from our table of exports that Rotterdam has taken exceptionally large quantities thus far this season.

The export business for the season is rapidly coming up to our expectations, as outlined a few weeks since, of a much larger volume of it for the season than that had in the previous year.

The exporters are disposed to be very cautious in taking the cotton oil except at easy prices, more particularly for the continental markets, because of the abundance of linseed.

The supplies of linseed to come upon the continental markets are even larger than the enormous amounts at this time last year. The world's shipments of the linseed from Calcutta, Bombay and La Plata to Europe have been since January 1, 684,500 quarters, against 533,500 quarters same time in 1904 and 451,500 quarters same time in 1903. There are especially large current shipments of the linseed from La Plata, and an excellent crop there, with a pressure to sell it. And in Argentine the outputs are large, while the present supply of the Indian seed is large as

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against the supply of this same seed of the previous season.

For soapmaking purposes, then, Europe feels independent concerning cottonseed oil unless it is had at easy prices to it.

The edible grades of the cotton oil, however, would be under steady attention so long as the lard market does not vary materially from its current trading basis.

Home Consumers' Demands.

There has been lack of vitality to the trading except from soapmakers' demands, but which are now quiet. The compound lard has had a fair but not active inquiry at the late advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in the prices for it. Nevertheless, the compound makers had supplies of the oil against their needs for the make of the compounds, and they have not been anxious to exceed their actual wants of it. The prices of the bleaching grade, in the absence of important sales of it, are wholly nominal at about 24c. in tanks.

Seed Supplies.

There has been a slight increase in the seed receipts by reason of the advance of \$1 per ton paid for them, and as the advance has been permitted by the late higher oil market. If the oil market holds up fairly well the expectations are of materially increased seed supplies. The prices paid for the seed in the Southeast now range from \$11@13 per ton, and in some sections to \$14 per ton.

Oil Cake at Mills.

There are large quantities steadily going out on maturing contracts with exporters, although new demands from Europe are of a slow order. There is the peculiarity in the trading, however, of some foreign demand even for deliveries as late as the summer months, and on the whole the South is highly gratified at the extent of the business, and the promises of it, for the season, which exceeds any before had. New Orleans quotes at \$24.50 per long ton or thereabouts.

The Lard Position.

The market has had some favorable features for the week, notably in the advance of oil and corn prices, and the enlarged consignments of the lard; but these have been offset by the statistical positions of the lard and the prospects of larger hog supplies when weather conditions permit their freer marketing. The general supplies of fats are too large to expect permanently bullish conditions at any time, and the current lard market is a weak one. It is not observed that the distributors or foreign markets care to buy supplies beyond actual needs of them. Indeed, the consignments of the lard to Europe chiefly satisfy demands there and where they are had at relatively easy prices.

The Tallow Markets.

The beef fat markets are generally quite strong and about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher for the week

because demands, and they are on home account, are well alongside of productions, since the cattle supplies have not turned out as much fat as had been expected they would by this time of the year. The chances are of continued firmness to the market for a while, or until the productions are enlarged. The English markets have become dull for the tallow, without changing materially in price.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 16.—Oil market strong; $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid for any delivery. Very few sales on the advance; mills generally holding for higher prices. Better demand for meal; \$20 @20.50, according to location. Hulls very dull; quotations unchanged.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 16.—Prime crude cottonseed oil is steady at $18\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid. Prime meal is scarce at \$20.50. Hulls are firm at \$4.50@4.75, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 16.—Very little crude oil sold during the spurt in prices. Mills are expecting a further advance. Buyers are bidding 17c. for Texas, 18c. for Valley. Refined oil is easier. Cake is firm at \$24.50, long ton, ship's side. Meal is barely steady at \$23.75 for February and March. Hulls unchanged.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 16.—Markets this week are firmer, with more active and general inquiry; $17\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid for prime crude. Meal, \$23@23.25, f. o. b. Galveston. Loose cake, \$18, f. o. b. at mill.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 16.—The cotton oil market continues to tend upward; 17c. f. o. b., Texas and territory, at mills, freely bid for prime crude, with occasional sales at 18c. at favorable localities. Mills are excited, and many are holding for 20c.

CABLE MARKETS

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Feb. 16.—Cottonseed oil has good buying of prompt and future deliveries at 43 francs to $44\frac{1}{2}$ francs for prime summer yellow and at 46 to 48 francs for winter yellow.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Feb. 16.—Cottonseed oil in better demand; sales of off grade at $33\frac{3}{4}$ marks for prompt and at $34\frac{1}{2}$ marks for futures. Prime summer yellow, one mark higher than that.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Feb. 16.—Cottonseed oil market firm; continued good demand at $19\frac{1}{2}$ florins for prime summer yellow and $21\frac{1}{2}$ florins for butter oil.

Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Feb. 16.—Cottonseed oil market is easy, small sales of prime summer yellow at $43\frac{1}{2}$ francs and of winter yellow at 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 16.—Cottonseed oil market firmer and higher. Hull advanced 9d. Sale of prime summer yellow at 17s., and off grade at 16s. 9d., c. i. f. English ports.

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COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Feb. 16.—Seed receipts have continued small all over the country during the past week, and offerings of crude oil have consequently been on the same limited scale. Considerable demand for yellow oil set in from abroad and advanced values early in the week. This export buying together, with good orders from domestic consumers, made speculators take hold of the product, and some shorts were also forced to cover. This brought about a rather sharp advance of about 2c., which was followed by a reaction of about 1c. Offerings remain comparatively small, but buyers feel less uneasy, and are now trying to hold off for a little while, hoping for lower prices.

The crude oil market has been very dull, with very little business on account of the absence of offers to speak of. We look for a steady market unless either seed conditions or the demand from abroad should change materially. It is to be remarked upon that the European demand is better to-day at present prices than it was a couple of weeks ago at 2c. lower values. Some importance should also be attached to the fact that notwithstanding somewhat of an advance in the price of seed, the receipts are no larger than before this year.

Closing prices at 3 p. m. to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, March, 26½c. bid and 26¾c. asked; April, 26½c. bid and 26¾c. asked; May, 26½c. bid and 27c. asked; July, 27½c. transactions; September, 27½c. bid and 28c. asked.

We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 28½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 28½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 15s.; prime crude oil in the Southeast, 18½c.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending February 16, 1905, and for the period since September 1, 1904, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bbls.	Bbls.	
Aberdeen	—	50
Acajutla	—	25
Adelaide	—	53
Alexandria	—	1,673
Algiers	—	3,531
Algon Bay	—	23
Ancona	75	425
Antigua	—	76
Antwerp	25	1,481
Auckland	—	47
Barbadoes	53	610
Belfast	—	25
Bergen	—	300
Bone	—	360
Bordeaux	—	2,395
Bridgetown	—	315
Bristol	—	10
Buenos Ayres	12	1,054
Calabar	—	10
Cape Town	—	406
Cardiff	—	10
Cartagena	—	4
Cayenne	—	151
Christiania	—	526
Christiansand	—	25
Ciudad Boliver	—	9
Colon	19	347
Cosumery	—	45
Copenhagen	—	2,480
Corinto	—	110
Dantzic	—	2,200
Delagoa Bay	—	21
Demerara	25	657
Drontheim	—	25
Dublin	—	76
Dundee	—	25
Dunkirk	—	200
East London	—	125
Fiume	—	2,000
Port de France	—	1,410
Fremautle	—	58

Galatz	—	750
Genoa	400	17,652
Georgetown	—	124
Gibraltar	—	365
Glasgow	—	2,960
Gothenberg	—	1,456
Guadaloupe	—	1,304
Guayaquil	—	45
Hamburg	—	2,397
Havana	17	832
Havre	532	16,744
Hong Kong	—	54
Hull	35	225
Kingston	—	1,453
Konigsberg	—	900
La Guaira	—	530
Leghorn	—	5,142
Leith	50	50
Liverpool	—	2,092
London	—	1,390
Macoris	—	1,066
Malmo	—	15
Malta	—	958
Manchester	—	295
Manos	—	20
Maracaibo	—	8
Marseilles	—	32,850
Martinique	8	936
Masowah	—	120
Matanzas	—	39
Mauritius	8	8
Melbourne	—	375
Montego Bay	—	58
Montevideo	47	2,704
Naples	—	2,936
Newcastle	—	20
Oran	—	2,231
Phillipsville	—	466
Port Antonio	—	94
Port au Prince	—	51
Port Limon	—	18
Port Natal	—	170
Porto Cabello	—	7
Port of Spain	—	84
Port Said	—	448
Progresso	—	61
Puerto Plata	—	30
Rio Janeiro	—	2,615
Rotterdam	—	6,821
St. Kitts	—	581
St. Thomas	—	37
San Domingo City	—	87
Santiago	—	24
Santos	—	970
Shanghai	—	19
Sierra Leone	—	10
Singapore	—	76
Southampton	—	550
Stavanger	—	360
Stettin	—	3,425
Stockholm	—	440
Sydney	—	478
Tangier	—	200
Trieste	150	18,016
Trinidad	—	775
Tunis	—	116
Valetta	—	1,120
Valparaiso	—	1,260
Velle	—	200
Vera Cruz	—	18,542
Wellington	5	87
Totals	1,401	183,349

From New Orleans.

Antwerp	1,050	4,450
Belfast	—	450
Bremen	185	1,433
Copenhagen	—	1,105
Genoa	—	201
Glasgow	—	2,908
Hamburg	—	8,453
Havana	—	921
Havre	—	1,110
Hull	—	600
Liverpool	—	9,835
London	—	3,630
Manchester	—	550
Marseilles	—	8,575
Porto Rico	—	65
Rotterdam	—	57,930
Stettin	2,500	15,550
Trieste	—	50
Venice	—	—
Totals	3,735	115,616

From Galveston.

Antwerp	—	2,680
Hamburg	—	680
Liverpool	—	480
Marseilles	3,350	3,350
Rotterdam	9,560	46,319
Trieste	1,980	4,204
Vera Cruz	—	6,554
Totals	14,890	64,247

From Newport News.

Hamburg	—	7,218
Liverpool	—	1,377
London	—	146
Rotterdam	—	5,991
Totals	—	14,732

From Baltimore.

Antwerp	—	780
Bremen	—	120
Bremerhaven	—	260
Copenhagen	—	805
Hamburg	—	100

Havre	—	200
Rotterdam	—	4,088
Stettin	—	530
Totals	—	6,883

Recapitulation.

From New York	1,461	183,340
From New Orleans	3,735	115,616
From Galveston	14,890	64,247
From Newport News	—	14,732
From Baltimore	—	6,883
Grand total, all ports	20,086	384,827

REPLENISHING CUBA'S BEEF SUPPLY.

Cuba is an important import meat and livestock market. The country was cleaned up by the war with Spain. The livestock countries that are neighborly and near began at once, in 1899, to replenish Cuba's pastures and to lay the foundation for Cuba's home meat supply. The following figures will show how the trade progressed.

In 1899 Cuba imported \$11,113,000 worth of cattle; 1900, \$7,497,000; 1901, \$8,443,000; 1902, \$5,436,000, and 1903, \$5,815,000 worth. During the five years the young republic took \$38,286,200 worth of cattle from the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Honduras, Porto Rico and the smaller nearby shippers. During these five years Mexico sold \$12,005,000 worth; the United States, \$8,346,000; Colombia, \$7,225,000, and Venezuela, \$6,215,000 worth. The United States is gradually taking Mexico's trade there, while Venezuela spasmodically rises to millions or falls to hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth yearly.

The fact that most of these livestock go to the ranges is shown by the further fact that the total value of the exports from Cuba of skins, horns and hoofs during 1903 did not exceed \$500,000. This would also indicate a large importation, for the present, of fresh and cured meats. Much local beef, however, is killed on the island. The skins go into local art, manufacture and clothing. The bones and hoofs are lost.

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HIDES AND SKINS.

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There is material improvement in weather conditions west of here and big receipts of cattle are expected next week. The cold and stormy weather here is curtailing shipments of live cattle eastward from here this week. The hide market generally rules steady, and though late salting native steers are weak the packers are disposed to hold January or earlier salting steady. Two prominent packers report having declined bids of 13½¢ for January native steers and another large packer continues to hold these at 13½¢. Two other packers are disposed to be free sellers. February native steers are quotable at 13¢, and late Januarys could probably be bought with them at this figure. It is rumored that one sale of 5,000 January native steers has been made, but the price obtained has not as yet been ascertained. One leading packer has declined 13½¢ for his Kansas City heavy Texas, partly ahead, and has less than 500 of these on hand, as he was previously sold ahead to March at Ft. Worth and St. Louis. No further sales have been made of branded hides and the market on these continues unchanged and nominally quotable at 12½¢ for butt brands, and 12¼¢ for Colorados. Most packers are talking 13¢ for light Texas and 12¢ for extremes. Branded cows are unchanged at 11¼¢. Heavy native cows are offered at 11¼¢ to 12¢ with no sales, while light native cows have been well cleaned up to sole leather tanners at 11¼¢. Native bulls are quiet and unchanged.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market on buffs has declined ¼¢, with sales of 3 cars of these at 10 and 9¢. Some dealers are still trying to get 10¼ and 9¼¢ for their buffs, but there are of course no buyers now at these prices, with the market established at 10 and 9¢, as per sales above. There are bids here of 9¼¢ for all No. 2 buffs alone, but no sales of these have been reported. Buyers continue in the market for good lots of extremes at 10¼ and 9¼¢. Heavy cows are unchanged at 10¼ and 9¼¢, with no sales effected. Branded steers and cows are in good call and firm at 9½ to 9¾¢ flat for miscellaneous lots of country stock. Recent sales of heavy steers at 11¢ selected have established the market at that figure, though any choice lots of early hides are held at ¼¢ more. Bulls continue quotable at 9 and 8¢, but there are no sales of these, as they have been practically cleaned up to the first of March at these figures.

CALFSKINS.—The principal feature of the market is a brisk demand which has developed for deacons. Seven to 8 lb. deacons are now being held at \$1, and under 7 lbs. at 80¢, and bids of 2¼¢ less than these figures have been declined. Packer slunks are being held at 75¢, with bids of 70¢ declined. Chicago city calfskins continue quotable at 14½¢ as per last sales, but some buyers are out of the market at this price and are expecting lower figures. One tanner is reported to be trying to secure the co-operation of other buyers of pedlers' Chicago city skins to reduce their prices, as they claim that the Eastern markets on calfskins are lower than here. Outside city skins continue quotable at 14½¢ for choice lots, while country skins are unchanged at 14 to 14¼¢. Kips are still quotable all the way from 11 to 12½¢, according to quality.

SHEEPSKINS.—Supplies continue to accumulate in the hands of packers and the market rules weak with packer sheep hardly quotable over \$1.65 to \$1.75, and lambs at \$1.40 to \$1.55. The large stocks of Western pelts at Missouri River points is having a depressing effect on the market, and it is believed that if a sale of these was forced, low prices would result. Country skins are also quiet at the range of \$1 to \$1.55.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues steady with a sale of 5,000 Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras at 22¼¢. Wet salted Mexicans have been bringing 12¼¢, but a lot of 1,000 of these moved to-day, sold at under that figure, as the hides were "off" in quality.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—It is learned that the January native steers recently sold by one packer brought 12¾¢, although the January and early February hides sold by another packer as previously noted only brought 12½¢. No other sales have been made.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides is rather easy in consequence of sales of Chicago buffs at 10¢ selected. One car of New York State hides, running about half cows and the balance heavy steers, with the exception of 2 or 3 per cent. heavy bulls has been sold here at 9¾¢ flat. Part of a car of New York State cows has been sold at 9¾¢ selected. The market on straight car lots of cows is not quotable to-day at over 9¾¢ flat, and some small lots of 100 to 300 hides each have been sold by Pennsylvania and New York State dealers at 9½¢ flat. An extra choice lot of country calfskins, amounting to about a half car was reported sold from a New England point at \$1.15, \$1.45 and \$1.75. Buyers here are weaker in their views, however, on calfskins and are not bidding over \$1.10, \$1.40 and \$1.70 for ordinary lots of country skins.

Leather.

The principal feature of the market is a sale of 50,000 sides of hemlock sole in Boston yesterday by a large tanner, on which it is reported prices were cut 1¢ per pound. This sale is in addition to the large sales reported a week ago. The local market on Texas oak sides is weaker. Tanners here are offering their tannery run Texas oak at 27¢, which they were previously holding at 27½¢. One jobber made a bid of 26¢ for a car load of tannery run Texas but this offer was refused. Some buyers think, however, that 26½¢ would be accepted. All weights of union backs of best tannages are held at 35¢, but outside of light weights no sales of size have been reported at over 34¢. Best middle weights scoured oak backs are selling at 37¢ for first, while 10 to 12 pound backs are as scarce as ever with 40¢ talked for these. Stocks of offal are light here, as few sides are being trimmed and jobbers are getting in little from findings dealers. The demand, however, has also fallen off considerably and prices though steady are not as strong.

HIDES, LEATHER AND WAGES.

The tanners have been heaving mud at the American meat packers and saying things about the livestock industry and those oppos-

ing free hides. The tanners also prate about the heavy cost of tanning.

Some time ago The National Provisioner told of the padding of a dry skin with water and oil so that 100 lbs. of dry hide made 150 lbs. of leather. These dry hides cost about 22¢ per pound. Just try to buy a pound of leather and see what that will cost. Raw material is one chief item of cost. On the above basis that can be figured. Labor is the other chief item of cost.

What is the cost of the average tannery labor? If an ordinary tannery workman labors hard all the week he will get \$10 for his efforts. This man more often takes home \$8 in his envelope. Speaking of this class of labor the secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor says: "Their wages run from \$8 to \$9 a week for the ordinary men and up to as high as \$1.75 and \$2 a day for the extremely skilled. This, too, for hard work among dirt, filth and other nauseating elements. Americans have in a majority of instances been replaced by foreigners."

Now the tanners wish to substitute foreign hides for the American. The foreign tanner is as low in type and morale as his wage. The sorters work in the low, dark, grimy, ill-ventilated hide and skin cellars ten hours a day for \$9 per week. The cost of tannage, from a wage point of view, is low.

The high price of leather is not in keeping with all of this. Congress might find out a lot by having a bit of expert figuring done on a few hides and sides before touching the hide duty.

A RUSSIAN CONSERVE FACTORY.

A plan is maturing for the erection of an immense conserve factory at Warsaw, Russia. The Russian government and a number of large land owners of Poland are negotiating the particular details. The present object of the factory is to manufacture three millions of canned meat during the current year for use at the front in Manchuria. Subsequent deliveries are destined to provide the Warsaw military district with meat.

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CHICAGO SECTION



Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Feb. 11 averaged 6 1/4 cents per pound.

Last Monday being Lincoln's Birthday, there was no session of the Board of Trade. The banks were also closed.

The Fitzgerald Meat Tree Company evidently intends to "tree" any person or persons infringing its patent. Better look a leedle oudt already yet sometimes.

Bill Davies' hair (singular number) is causing him considerable anxiety, as it betrays a tendency to ingrow. Should such a catastrophe happen they could loop the loop.

The Stock Yards Company will guarantee the bonds of the new Chicago Junction Railroad Company, organized to finance the extension of the south side "L" to the Yards.

Something doing soon in the American Agricultural Packing Company line. Nothing official given out, however, but indications point to near future action. It will be most interesting when it does materialize.

Since groundhog day there hasn't been sun enough to prove whether Mr. Nell would run to a shadow or not. Without his overcoat it would be doubtful. We are pleased to say, however, that he is getting around to his oats again.

The boys are subscribing toward an illuminated address, a gold medal and two books of trading stamps to be given as prizes (one, two and three) to the salesmen of any old thing who can prove they ever got the best of Charley Connor. Carnegie's hero medal sinks into insignificance in comparison. By the way, Charley is the understudy. What about the "star?"

The Canadians are no longer afraid of American packers going through their plants. Fred Cowin and John Hall invaded the Davies plant in Toronto recently and were royally received and treated. Mr. Flavel is equal to a little job like that. It can hardly be imagined that Canada can give the United States any pointers in the packing business, but one cannot always sometimes tell.

John Cudahy was sick in Louisville last week. That man's town seems to be as bad on some Chicago men as Cincinnati is on others. The water in both places is almost indigestible, not quite solid enough to chew and

most too solid to swallow without masticating. Mixing in a little boiler compound will be found beneficial. The natives never plead guilty to attempting to drink it even.

Samuel A. McClean, Jr., and Edward Tilden have been breathing the air of Canada around Hamilton several times of late. Sam was never accused of preaching the Gospel, and it is scarcely probable Tilden took his Bible over there on missionary work of that kind. Anderson Fowler went over there once and jerked a packinghouse from under the owner so suddenly that he has not recovered from the jar since.

The word radiator has passed into innocuous desuetude as far as flat dwellers are concerned in Chicago. They are coolly referred to as refrigerators by the denizens of these modern iniquities. People should shun flats and street cars in such weather as obtained last week and take to the unkempt prairie if they would prolong the luxury of freezing to death.

Charley Meade is back from Colorado Springs and says there's four hundred peak of snow on Pike's Feet. No one took Charley's assertion seriously, however, because many of his friends have been in that neck of the woods and there's no telling what condition a strong cigar or three fingers of fish-hooks would leave a Chicago man in. They all recover, however, on returning to this much more solid atmosphere.

Harry Seiter went through the ice on the lake the other day, touched soft bottom and bobbed up in the hole he made, fortunately for himself. Asked if he felt chilly he said not much. "On the contrary, I never sweat more in my life." He rolled from the hole to the shore for obvious reasons. Aside from that he could make better time rolling than walking anyway. Jordan, of the "Milwaukee," says this accounts for the suspension of the water supply that day.

Speaking of "getting a bunch," every time anything appears in the papers about this iniquitous "beef trust" the retail butcher slaps on another cent per pound and an additional inch to the length of his face and assumes an expression suggestive of his being clubbed to death. Every now and again the butcher and grocer has that old feeling come over him he had during the packinghouse employees' strike. That experience was too rich

to get entirely out of his blood, much less out of his system.

Eugene Sullivan, formerly treasurer of Pork Cellarmen's Local Union No. 171 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, was charged with embezzlement before Justice Fitzgerald last week, but the case was continued for ten days. The amount involved is \$1,800, which the complaint, sworn to by Business Agent Thomas Stroker, declares belongs to the union. The January election of the local dropped Sullivan from the list of officers, and it is claimed that \$1,800 has not been turned over to the officials. Steps were taken to tie up the money so that he could not draw it from the downtown bank, and then action against him for embezzlement was begun.

Western roads hauled less provisions from packing centers to Chicago last week, yet traffic was the largest for the same period in over four years. Shipments by all roads were 675 cars, compared with 760 cars the previous week, and 830 cars for the same time last year. Deliveries at Chicago in pounds for the past week, with comparisons, were as follows.

	1905.	1904.
Cured meats.....	3,936,443	3,724,566
Dressed beef.....	4,720,749	3,493,764
Lard	1,103,770	1,196,397
Total	9,760,962	8,214,727
Week ending		
Feb. 4.....	12,824,934	7,423,830
Jan. 28.....	10,482,541	6,973,293
Jan. 21.....	8,721,430	8,218,756
Jan. 14.....	8,125,678	10,225,410
Jan. 7.....	6,694,870	7,712,649

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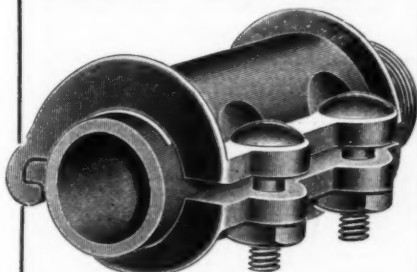
S. & S. IMPROVEMENTS.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have completed their new sausage factory at their Chicago plant. This factory is one of the most modern in the country, and no expense has been spared in its construction and equipment. Their new lard refinery, which is being rapidly rushed toward completion, will be worth a visit when finished and in operation. The new beef coolers, five stories high, and 120 x 160 feet, and the rebuilding of the old coolers, recently destroyed by fire, both of which buildings are expected to be finished and in operation in from six to eight weeks, together with the other new additions, will give this concern fully double its present killing capacity.

Anticipating this new branch houses are being opened up at the following points: Butte, Mont.; Spokane, Wash.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Greenwood and Vicksburg, Miss.; Lincoln, Neb.; Meriden, La.; Wilmington, N. C.; North Fork, W. Va.; Athens, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Griffin, Ga.; Brinkley, Ark.; Denison, Tex.; Paris, Tex.; Clarksburg, W. Va., and Glens Falls, N. Y. As soon as the foregoing are in operation other branches will be opened in the Southeast and Southwest.

TO KILL INTERSTATE TRADE.

Some of the states are enforcing their food laws in a manner that strongly suggests the suspicion that the object is the killing of interstate trade and a catering for home industries, and some of the packers and shippers here seem to be willing to let the local men have all the local trade that they can get by reason of oppressive food laws. But business cannot be shut off in that way without injury to the party of the second part as well as the party of the first part, and the ultimate effect of all this food law excitement is very likely to be a setback of some sections of the country in business enterprise and skill that they may be many years in recovering from. It is fortunate for New York's supremacy as a market that dishonest or insincere interference with the traffic in food products has been permitted by neither the city nor the state.—*Merchants' Review.*

**EMERGENCY
PIPE CLAMP**

Quickly put on Condensers, Steam, Brine or Ammonia Pipe. Strong as any part of pipe. May last for years.

SAVES EXPENSIVE REPAIR WORK

Stops Disastrous Leaks Immediately.
Screws up tight on pipe without breaking.
All sizes up to 6-inch; packing included.

Prices and particulars upon request.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.
20-32 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

The "A B C" Heater

HEATER COILS WITH CASING REMOVED.

is an entirely vertical sectional base Heater. The pipes are of equal length; no "short-circuiting" or "air-binding;" drainage copious and perfect; no flanges with gaskets to leak and blow out.

Encased in a steel jacket, with Fan attached, forms the apparatus for "A B C" Heating and Drying plants.

Fans and Blowers for all purposes.

AMERICAN BLOWER CO. / Detroit

OUR GROWING CUBAN TRADE

Exports from the United States to Cuba in the calendar year 1904, the first year under the new reciprocity treaty, were larger than in any earlier year in the history of our trade with that island, and were 38.9 per cent. in excess of those of the immediately preceding year. Flour, cattle, lard, lumber, coal, boots and shoes, corn, cotton cloths, mineral oils, and furniture, in the order stated, form the largest items in the exports to the island during the year.

Hog products as a whole formed an important item in our exports to the islands. The value of the lard exported to Cuba was \$1,593,086 in 1904, while the value of hams exported to the island in the same year was \$466,701; bacon, \$395,829, and pork, \$269,303. Cattle showed a remarkable increase in number and value, the value in 1904 being \$2,591,629 against \$1,393,295 in 1903, and the number, 160,158 in 1904 against 93,915 in 1903. The figures follow:

	1903.		1904.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle, head.....	93,915	\$1,393,295	160,158	\$2,591,629
Hams, lbs.....	5,223,192	576,703	4,585,833	466,701
Bacon, lbs.....	3,409,956	322,383	4,554,410	395,829
Pork, lbs.....	3,206,427	273,938	3,722,926	269,303
Lard, lbs.....	16,630,335	1,408,673	21,758,542	1,593,086
Tallow, lbs.....	577,435	30,189	512,538	25,125
Butter, lbs.....	102,913	21,301	115,254	24,022
Cottonseed oil, gals.....	132,742	51,155	127,917	39,288

SHY ON MEAT AND WOOL.

Argentina's meat, wool and butter exports for the first nine months of 1904, as compared with those of 1903, are as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Live cattle, head.....	91,597	143,587
Live sheep, head.....	22,905	165,115
Frozen mutton, tons.....	69,072	60,018
Frozen beef, tons.....	67,743	60,789
Jerked bacon, tons.....	8,301	10,647
Wool, tons.....	131,363	149,637
Butter, tons.....	3,539	3,494

If the percentages of gains and losses which hold through the above nine months continue through the months of the closing quarter of the year Argentina will have suffered a loss of nearly 400,000,000 lbs. in the exports of all classes of meats. The decrease in the export of wool for the year by approximately 50,000,000 lbs. is significant, and is a partial verification of The National Provisioner's

statement some time ago that the South American flocks had suffered a loss of over 5,000,000 head of sheep.

While the decrease in the export of live cattle had been due largely to the British embargo on Buenos Ayres shipments, the same could not be said of the exports of sheep. Both the meat and the wool market had arms wide open for all forthcoming supplies. This is shown by the increase in the shipments of frozen mutton. The flocks of South America were in a generally starved and thin condition because of drouths and dry feed. Death swept in. When the frozen mutton plants had outbid the live sheep trade and cleaned up the live stuff there was little left for the sheep exporter to round up. The off grade of Argentina wool is due also to this general dry weather cause. Better things are expected this year.

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Just What You Want!

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WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Feb. 15.—There is no change in the ammoniate market. The situation is very quiet and without special features. (For latest quotations see page 39.)

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 15.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; 14@16 ave., 8½@8¾; 18@20 ave., 8½@8¾; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6; 6@8 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6; 12@14 ave., 6; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 9½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; 14@16 ave., 8½; 18@20 ave., 8½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 7½; 14@16 ave., 7½; No. 2 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 8½; 18@20 ave., 9; 20@22 ave., 9; 22@24 ave., 8½; 24@26 ave., 8½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 5½; 6@8 ave., 5½; 7@9 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6; 10@12 ave., 6; S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.92
July	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.87	6.87	6.85	6.87
July	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.87	12.90	12.85	12.90
July	12.97	13.00	12.95	13.00

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1905.

Holiday.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.95	6.97	6.92	6.97
July	7.07	7.07	7.02	7.07
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.90	6.99	6.85	6.87
July	7.02	7.02	6.97	7.02
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.90	12.90	12.82	12.90
July	13.00	13.02	12.92	13.00

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.95	7.00	6.95	7.00
July	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.10
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.87	6.90	6.87	6.87
July	7.00	7.02	7.00	7.02
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.87	12.90	12.87	12.90
July	13.00	13.02	13.00	13.02

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.00	7.00	6.92	6.92
July	7.10	7.12	7.05	7.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.87	6.87	6.82	6.85
July	7.02	7.02	6.97	6.97
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.90	12.95	12.82	12.82
July	13.00	13.00	12.92	12.92

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.90	6.92	6.90	6.92
July	—	—	—	7.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.80	6.82½	6.80	6.82
July	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.80	12.82½	12.77	12.80
July	—	—	—	12.92

JUTE CLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood
FINE BURLAPS—for canvassing hams and
bacon.

BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.

W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer and Importer
182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 6.....	21,933	471	40,742	14,844
Tuesday, Feb. 7.....	7,081	1,327	36,714	19,810
Wednesday, Feb. 8.....	20,725	771	65,970	17,761
Thursday, Feb. 9.....	9,303	428	34,148	13,308
Friday, Feb. 10.....	2,821	144	18,783	3,220
Saturday, Feb. 11.....	328	84	12,255	483
Total last week.....	62,191	3,175	196,612	71,426
Total previous week.....	61,583	4,280	185,050	75,288
Cor. week 1904.....	67,133	3,080	224,705	108,504
Cor. week 1903.....	62,016	2,957	181,137	73,125

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 6.....	6,532	—	10,285	508
Tuesday, Feb. 7.....	3,117	137	8,373	4,113
Wednesday, Feb. 8.....	5,252	59	9,784	1,320
Thursday, Feb. 9.....	7,019	14	10,530	4,182
Friday, Feb. 10.....	5,734	37	6,950	1,550
Saturday, Feb. 11.....	905	—	4,944	—

Total last week.....	28,619	247	50,875	11,673
Total previous week.....	29,759	448	45,597	16,248
Cor. week 1904.....	28,455	181	42,620	27,337
Cor. week 1903.....	22,994	204	40,329	4,414
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending February 11, 1905.....			556,000	
Week ago.....			531,000	
Year ago.....			547,000	
Two years ago.....			477,000	
Total receipts for year to date, 3,542,000, against 3,234,000 year ago, 2,745,000 two years ago.				

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Feb. 11, 1905.....	130,700	419,000	132,000
Week ago.....	138,100	372,300	157,000
Year ago.....	145,700	430,100	176,900
Two years ago.....	147,600	368,900	138,400

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending February 11, 1905, as follows:

Armour & Co.....	39,200
Anglo-American.....	14,700
Continental.....	3,700
Swift & Co.....	28,000
Hammond & Co.....	5,700
Morris & Co.....	11,800
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	15,400
S. & S.....	9,800
H. Boone & Co.....	6,700
Robert & Oake.....	33,700
Other packers.....	33,700
Total.....	170,800
Left over.....	5,500
Week ago.....	152,000
Year ago.....	204,000
Two years ago.....	159,500

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending Feb. 11, 1905.....	\$4.85
Previous week.....	4.80
Year ago.....	4.50
Two years ago.....	6.00
Three years ago.....	5.75

Estimated receipts of live stock week ending February 18:

Cattle.....	60,000
Hogs.....	180,000
Sheep.....	70,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending February 11, 1905.....	\$4.80
Previous week.....	4.65
Year ago.....	4.80
Two years ago.....	5.30

CATTLE.

Choice to fancy steers.....	\$5.75@6.45
Fair to choice shipping steers.....	5.00@5.35
Medium beef steers.....	4.00@4.75
Inferior and plain steers.....	3.00@3.15
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	4.00@4.70
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	3.20@3.75
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.00@4.25
Fair to good stockers.....	2.25@2.75
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.35@3.15
Common to good canning cows.....	1.00@1.25
Bulls, poor to choice.....	2.25@3.75
Calves, common to fair.....	3.00@5.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.25@7.25

HOGS.

Good to choice heavy shipping.....	\$4.90@5.00
Fair to choice butcher weights.....	4.90@5.00
Medium to fair heavy packing.....	4.65@4.80
Plain to good heavy mixed.....	4.70@4.90
Assorted light shipping.....	4.70@4.85
Good to choice 200@275-lbs. weight.....	4.90@5.00
Fair to choice pigs, 65@125-lbs. weight.....	4.30@4.60

SHEEP.

Choice to prime wethers.....	\$5.50@5.90
Medium to good wethers.....	5.00@5.45
Fair to fancy ewes.....	4.95@5.50
Culls, bucks and tail-end stock.....	3.00@3.85
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	6.00@7.25
Choice to prime native lambs.....	7.00@8.00
Medium to good native lambs.....	6.00@6.50
Fed western lambs.....	6.50@8.00
Feeding lambs.....	5.75@6.75

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	8	@10
Beef Stew.....	5	@ 8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	10	
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	6	
Corned Flanks.....	5	
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	
Rolls Roast.....	10	@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters.....	15
Fore Quarters.....	12½
Legs.....	6
Stew.....	6
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	20

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	4
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	10
Fore Quarters.....	8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	9
Pork Chops.....	10
Pork Tenderloins.....	22
Pork Butts.....	9
Spare Ribs.....	8
Blades.....	6
Hocks.....	7
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	9

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	10
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	8@10
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	2½ @ 3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½ @ 2¼
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10½ @12½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. each.....	85 @90

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....	14	@15
Chickens.....	12½	@12½
Roosters.....	7	@ 7
Springs.....	12½	@12½
Ducks.....	12	@13
Geese.....	10½	@11½

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	10½	@10½
Chickens.....	12½	@12½
Springs.....	13	@13½
Ducks.....	12	@14
Geese.....	11	@12

Veal.

Choice.....	8	@ 9½
Heavy, 85 to 120 lbs.....	7	@ 8½
Medium, 65 to 80 lbs.....	6	@ 7½
Small, 50 to 60 lbs.....	5	@ 6
Coarse, small to heavy.....	4	@ 5

Butter.

Creamery, Prints.....	32½	@32½
Creamery, Extras.....	31	@31
Creamery, Firsts.....	27	@28½
Creamery, Seconds.....	21	@23
Dairies, Choice.....	26	@28
Dairies, Firsts.....	23	@23
Dairies, Ladies.....	15	@16½
Dairies, Packing stock.....	20	@20½
Storage.....	29	@29
Renovated.....	24	@24

Eggs.

Extras.....	32	@32
Prime firsts.....	30	@30
Firsts.....	28	@28
Fresh, at mark, cases inc.....	22	@27
Cold storage.....	22	@26

MARKET PRICES

CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	5 @ 5 1/2
Native Cows	5 1/2 @ 6
Western Steers	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium	6 3/4 @ 7 1/4
Heifers, Good	6 1/2 @ 7
Heifers, Medium	6 @ 6 3/4
Hind Quarters	1 1/4 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 1/4 c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	5 @ 5 1/2
Cow Chucks	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Boneless Chucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Medium Plates	3 @ 3
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	5 @ 5 1/2
Steer Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Cow Loins, Common	9 @ 9
Cow Loins, Medium	10 @ 10
Cow Loins, Good	11 @ 11
Steer Loins, Light	12 @ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	13 @ 13
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	15 @ 15
Strip Loins	9 @ 9
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 9
Shoulder Clods	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Rolls	9 @ 9
Rump Butts	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Trimblings	3 @ 3 1/2
Shank	3 @ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	6 @ 6 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	11 @ 11
Steer Ribs, Heavy	13 @ 13
Loin Ends, steer-native	10 @ 10
Loin Ends, cow	7 @ 7
Hanging Tenderloins	6 @ 6
Flank Steak	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 @ 3
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Sweetbreads	20 @ 22
Ox Tail, per lb.	5 @ 5
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	4 @ 4
Brains	4 @ 4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 @ 6
Light Carcass	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass	7 @ 7
Good Carcass	10 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	11 1/2 @ 12
Medium Racks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	45 @ 45
Plucks	25 @ 25
Heads, each	10 @ 10

Lamb.

Medium Caul	10 @ 10
Good Caul	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Round Dressed Lamb	11 @ 12
Saddles Caul	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14 @ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 @ 9
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	11 @ 11
Medium Racks	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Racks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	11 @ 11
Mutton Stew	5 @ 5
Mutton Loins	10 @ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	6 @ 6 1/2
Pork Loins	8 @ 8
Leaf Lard	10 @ 10
Tenderloins	10 @ 10
Spare Ribs	6 @ 6
Butts	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Hocks	5 @ 5
Trimblings	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Tails	5 @ 5
Snouts	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4
Blade Bones	4 @ 4
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10
Slip Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	5 @ 5
Brains	5 @ 5
Backfat	6 @ 6
Hams	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Calas	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Shoulders	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bellies	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Colth Bologna	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice Bologna	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Viennas	5 @ 5
Frankfurters	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Blood, Liver, and Headcheese	9 @ 9
Tongue	9 @ 9
White Tongue	9 @ 9
Minced Ham	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Prepared Ham	9 @ 9
New England Ham	10 @ 10
Compressed Ham	9 @ 9
Large Compressed Ham	9 @ 9
Berliner Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Ham	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oxford Ham	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Polish Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Smoked Pork	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Veal Ham	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Farm Sausage	12 @ 12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	7 @ 7
Pork Sausage, short link	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Special Prepared Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	6 @ 6
Ham Bologna	8 @ 8
Special Compressed Ham	8 @ 8
Boston Roll	8 @ 8
Cubana Sausage	8 @ 8

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	12 @ 12
German Salami, New Dry	14 @ 14
Holsteiner, New	11 @ 11
Mettwurst, New	—
Farmer, New	12 @ 12
Darles, H. C., New	16 @ 16
Italian Salami, New	16 @ 16
Monarque Cervelat	10 @ 10

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	3.75 @ 3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25 @ 3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75 @ 2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25 @ 2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25 @ 4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75 @ 3.75

Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link	8 @ 8
Liver Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blood Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Head Cheese	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bologna	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Vienna	8 @ 8

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.00 @ 7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50 @ 4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00 @ 11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00 @ 12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	36.00 @ 36.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	1.20 @ 1.20
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.25 @ 2.25
4 lb., 1 doz. to case	4.55 @ 4.55
6 lb., 1 doz. to case	8.00 @ 8.00
14 lb., 1/2 doz. to case	18.00 @ 18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.25 @ 3.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50 @ 6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.00 @ 11.00
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	11.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

	Per bbl.
Extra Plate Beef	10.00 @ 10.00
Plate Beef	9.00 @ 9.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	9.00 @ 9.00
Beef Hams	18.50 @ 18.50
Rump Butts	9.00 @ 9.00
Mess Pork (repacked)	12.00 @ 12.00
Clear Fat Backs	12.75 @ 12.75
Family Back Pork	14.75 @ 14.75
Bean Pork	10.25 @ 10.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Lard, substitute, tierces	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Lard compounds	5 @ 5
Barrels	1/4 c. over tea
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tea
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4 c. to 1 c. over tea
Cooking oil, per gal.	31c. @ 31c.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color	10 @ 10
No. 2, natural color	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
No. 3, natural color	12 @ 12
No. 4, natural color	13 @ 13
No. 5, natural color	14 @ 14
No. 6, natural color	15 @ 15

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14@16 average	7 1/2 @ 8
Rib Bellies, 14@16 average	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Fat Backs	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Regular Plates	5 @ 6
Short Cuts	7 1/2 @ 8

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hams, 14 lbs. average	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Skinned Hams	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Calas, 6@7 lbs. average	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Calas, 8@12 lbs. average	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Wide, 10@12 average, and Strip, 6@8 ave.	12 @ 15 1/2
Wide, 12@14 average, and Strip, 6@7 ave.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Dried Beef Seta	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	15 @ 15
Dried Beef Knuckles	15 @ 15
Dried Beef Outsides	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Boiled Picnic Hams	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	16 @ 16

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	12 @ 12
Middles, per set	40 @ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	25 @ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	45 @ 45
Hog middles	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, mediums, each	8 @ 8
Hog bungs, primes	4 @ 4
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2
Imported sheep casings, wide	80 @ 80
Imported sheep casings, medium wide	70 @ 70
Imported sheep casings, medium	50 @ 60
Imported sheep casings, narrow	30 @ 35
Beef weasands, No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	— @ —
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	16 @ 16
Hog stomachs, each	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.00 @ 2.00
Hoof meal, per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	2.35 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.30 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.27 1/2 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.25 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% ton	2.20 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton	17.00 @ 17.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c.	— @ —

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., average	300.00 @ 300.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	50.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 35@40 lbs. average ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 35@40 lbs. average ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 50@52 lbs. average ton	55.00 @ 55.00
Long thigh bones, 90@95 lbs. average ton	55.00 @ 55.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	6.77 @ 6.77
Prime steam, loose	6.25 @ 6.25
Neutral	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Compound	65 @ 65
Leaf	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

STEARINES.

Lard	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Oleo, prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Oleo No. 2	6 @ 6
Mutton	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Tallow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tes.	56 @ 56
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Oleo, stock	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	58 @ 60
Tallow, prime, tierces	48 @ 49

TALLOW.

Edible	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Prime city	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Choice country	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Packers' prime	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Packers' No. 1	4 @ 4 1/2
Packers' No. 2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
White, "A"	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
White "B"	4 @ 4 1/4
Bone	4 @ 4 1/4
House	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow	3 @ 3 1/2
Brown	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Glue stock	3 @ 3 1/2
Neatsfoot stock	3 @ 3 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	23 @ 23
P. S. Y., soap grade	22 @ 22 1/2
Soap bbls., concn., 63@65% F. A.	17 @ 17
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	80 @ 85

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.30 @ 1.32 1/2
Barrels, Oak	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10
Barrels, Ash	87 1/2 @ 90

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Soracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Sugar	— @ —
Pure open kettle	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
White clarified	5 @ 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	5 @ 5
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.50 @ 32.50
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.75 @ 2.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X	1.00 @ 1.00

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.30@6.25
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.50@5.25
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.75@4.35
Oxen and stags.....	3.00@5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.75@4.35
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	4.90@5.40

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.25@9.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	7.75@9.00
Live veal calves, com, to med., 100 lbs...	4.50@7.50
Live calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.50
Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@2.50
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambda, bothouse, per head.....	\$5.00@10.00
Live lambs, prime, per 100 lbs.....	8.35@8.90
Live lambs, common to good.....	7.25@8.25
Live sheep, prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@6.00
Live sheep, common to good, 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$4.50
Hogs, medium.....	\$5.00@5.05
Hogs, light to medium.....	5.65@5.70
Pigs.....	5.05@5.75
Roughs.....	4.00@4.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@9
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Native, com, to fair.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair, Texas.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 6
Choice cows.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Common to fair cows.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	13 @ 14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12 @ 13
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	10 @ 11 1/2
Calves, country dressed, common.....	8 @ 10

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 7
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@ 7 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....per lb.	12 @ 13
Spring lambs, good.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Spring lambs, culls.....	@ 11
Sheep, choice.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 8
Sheep, culls.....	@ 7 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lb. average.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Smoked hams, heavy.....	9 1/2 @ 10
California hams, smoked, light.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/2

BONES, HOOFES AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut,	per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....\$55.00@60.00
Flat shin bones, av 40@45 lbs. cut, per	100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....42.00@45.00

Hoofs, per ton.....	15.00@25.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per	100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....75.00
quality, per ton.....	@ 3.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	60@70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	30@45c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	4@5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	5@7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	8@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	9 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	50
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles...	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb.,	f. o. s.....48
Hog, American, kegs, per lb. f. o. s.....	48
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000 No. 1's.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19	20
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2	18 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7 1/2	10
Coriander.....	9 1/2	11
Cloves.....	14	17
Mace.....	48	53

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$.20
No. 2 skins.....	.18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.18
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.16
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	2.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.75
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	2.00
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.35
Branded skins.....	.12
Branded kips.....	1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.75
Ticky skins.....	.12
Ticky kips.....	1.60
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.80
No. 3 skins.....	.12

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Spring Turkeys—Western, young toms, av- erage best	20	@—
Western, young hens, average best.....	20	@—
Western, mixed weights, average best....	20	@20
Western, mixed, good working lines....	18	@19
Western, poor to fair.....	15	@17

Turkeys—Old hens	18	@ 19
Old toms	17½	@ 18½
Capons—Philadelphia, large, fancy.....	23	@ 24
Phila., mixed weights.....	18	@ 20
Phila., small and slips.....	15	@ 17
Ohio & Mich., 7@8 lbs. each, fancy.....	19	@ 20
Ohio & Mich., 5@6 lbs. each, choice.....	18	@ 18
Other Western, 6@7 lbs. each.....	17	@ 18
Western, small and slips.....	14	@ 15
Chickens—Phila., 9@10 lbs. to pair, per lb.20		@ 21
Phila., mixed sizes, per lb.....	16	@ 18
Pa., 7@8 lbs. to pair, fancy, per lb.....	17	@ 17
Pennsylvania, mixed sizes.....	14	@ 15
Western, dry-picked, average best, lb.....	13	@ 14
Ohio & Mich., scalded, average best.....	13	@ 14
Other Western, average best.....	13	@ 14
Western, scalded, inferior, per lb.....	10	@ 12
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, fancy, heavy.....	13½	@ 13½
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	12	@ 13
Ohio & Michigan, scalded, per lb.....	14	@ 14
Other Western, scalded, fancy heavy.....	13½	@ 14
Other Western, scalded, average run.....	12	@ 13
Western and Southern fowls and chickens, poor to fair	10	@ 11½
Old cocks, per lb.....	9½	@ 10
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	3.50	@ 3.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.75	@ 3.25
Dark, per dozen.....	2.00	@ 2.25

FROZEN.

Turkeys—No. 1, per lb.....	20 @ 21
No. 2, per lb.....	16 @ 17
Old toms, per lb.....	18 @ 18 1/2
Old hens, per lb.....	18 @ 19
Broilers—Dry-picked, No. 1, per lb.....	18 @ 20
Scalded, No. 1, per lb.....	10 @ 18
Chickens—Roasting, soft-meated, per lb.....	16 @ 16
Roasting, average, No. 1.....	14 @ 15
Fowls—No. 1, per lb.....	13 @ 13 1/2
No. 2, per lb.....	9 @ 11
Old roosters, per lb.....	10 @ 10
Ducks—No. 1, per lb.....	15 @ 16
Geese—No. 1, per lb.....	12 @ 13

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby and Western, per lb.....	@ 11 1/2
Fowls—Per lb.....	@ 14
Roosters—Old, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys—Old, per lb.....	@ 15
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Southern, average per pair.....	60 @ 65
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.37 @ 1.62
Southern, average, per pair.....	1.25 @ 1.37
Live Pigeons—Per pair.....	@ 20

GAME.

Wild ducks, Canvasback, per pair.....	\$1.00@2.50
Wild ducks, Red-head, per pair.....	1.00@1.50
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	75@1.00
Wild ducks, Ruddy, per pair.....	65@75
Wild ducks, Teal, blue-wing, per pair.....	40@60
Wild ducks, Teal, greenwing, per pair.....	35@40
Wild ducks, common, per pair.....	25@40
Rabbits, Cotton tail, per pair.....	16@18
Rabbits, Jack, per pair.....	30@40

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	@ 2.35
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.35
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	11.00 @ 20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.	ammonia.....2.50 @ 3.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine	ground, c. f., N. Y.....2.85 @ 2.87 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	Chicago.....21.00 @ 22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	Chicago.....18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 50 p. c., f. o. b.	Chicago.....15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.	Chicago.....15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....29.00 @ 30.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia,	per ton.....14.00 @ 15.00
Azotine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.00 @ 2.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,	per 100 lbs.....8.20 @ 8.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.	spot.....3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.	
Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$3.95 @ 3.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.35 @ 1.35
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future ship-	ment.....1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c.,	less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride), to ar-
rive per lb. (basis 45 p. c.).....	1.00 @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90	p. c.).....2.05 @ 2.12
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S.F.	35 @ 40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Bowles Live Stock Commission Company.)

Chicago, Feb. 15.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week 33,883, against 49,739 the same period last week and 46,519 corresponding time a year ago. Shipments first three days this week 10,526, last week 14,901, a year ago 13,458. The snowstorms and intense cold weather that has prevailed since the close of last week has materially affected the movement of livestock from the country; railroads in many parts of the West and Northwest are almost at a standstill, and not accepting livestock for shipment. Railroads find it hard to move freight with the temperature ranging from zero to 35 degrees below. Under the light receipts of cattle the market has advanced 25¢@40¢. per cwt. on steer cattle and fully 25¢. on cows except common canners, which show but little improvement this week. The export and Eastern shipping demand has been quite good. The big packers are buying sparingly, but the demand is far in excess of the supply, and today, with receipts estimated at 10,000, prices were again 10¢. higher. There is a steady improvement noticeable in the quality of the cattle now being marketed, and from now on it is expected that the steer cattle will show stronger weights and better finish than those marketed earlier in the season. Top cattle to-day sold at \$6.10 for 37 Angus averaging 1,538 lbs. Several loads of prime steers sold at \$6, but most of the good to choice heavy cattle went at \$5.25@5.70, bulk of the good export grades \$4.90@5.25, plain export cattle \$4.50@4.75, medium to good dressed beef and shipping steers \$4.50@4.85. Medium flesh lightweight steers largely \$4.25@4.50, common light killers down to \$3.40, choice heifers \$4.50@4.70, prime heavy cows \$3.90@4.15, bulk of the fat cows and heifers \$3.40@3.85, medium \$2.75@3.20, common \$2.30@2.50, canners and cutters \$1.25@2.25, choice heavy export bulls \$3.65@4, fat butcher bulls \$3.25@3.60, bolognas \$2.75@3, inferior to plain light \$1.90@2.40. Veal calves \$7.50, bulk \$6.75@7.25, common \$5.50@6.25, heavy veals \$3@5. Stockers and feeders in poor demand, owing to the cold weather, bulk of the medium to good feeders \$3.25@3.75, best heavy \$4.25, light stockers largely \$2.75@3.25, common \$2. Liberal receipts of cattle are expected as soon as railroad traffic assumes normal conditions again.

HOGS.—On account of severe cold weather and heavy snowstorms over the entire northwestern country, hogs receipts at this market have been extremely light for the past week, and prices have advanced to the highest point reached for some time. There has been a hard effort, however, made by the big packers to hold prices down, and they have been aided somewhat by rather limited Eastern orders. Although receipts have been light each day, from five to ten thousand hogs have been left in the pens each day unsold, a top of \$5.10 has been reached, and the bulk of the hogs have been selling for the past two or three days for \$4.90@5. There is little doubt but that we will receive heavy receipts for several days after the weather becomes settled, so that hogs can be moved freely in the country. Receipts to-day (Wednesday) estimated at 18,000, with over 10,000 carried over from yesterday, early sales were made about like the best time yesterday, but the market weakened as the day advanced, and the close was fully 5¢. lower than the opening, with several thousand hogs unsold that arrived too late for the market. We quote closing prices of to-day's market as follows: Best medium and heavy weight butchers and shippers, \$4.95@5.05; heavy packers, \$4.90@5; mixed grades, averaging 180 to 240 lbs., \$4.85@4.95; selected light bacon grades, \$4.85@4.90; pigs, \$4.25@4.70.

SHEEP.—Market has been very lightly supplied, and values rule higher. Choice lambs are now selling at \$8, export and handy weight wethers \$6, ewes at \$5.25@5.75.

Yearling wethers of handy weight are very scarce, all the buyers looking for this class of stock and choice weighing 85@90 lbs. sell readily at \$7.25, while heavier weights go at \$6.50@7. A very strong demand prevails for feeding lambs, the better class selling around \$7.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 25,100; last week, 22,200; same week last year, 35,500. Cattle prices have fluctuated widely this week, subject to the number offered each day. Demand has been good all week. Prices were highest Wednesday, but market is lower, both yesterday and to-day, and about all of the gain has been lost on steers. Cows and heifers are still 15¢@20¢. higher than a week ago. Percentage of good beef steers has been large; a new top for the year was made Thursday at \$5.75, and numerous sales were made above \$5.50; plenty above \$5; bulk of sales above \$4.50. Good heifers now bring \$4@4.50; best cows up to \$4.15; bulk of she stuff, \$3.25@3.90. Veals firm; stockers and feeders quiet; quarantine cattle 15¢. higher; steers, \$3.80@4.50.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 40,500; last week, 53,900; same week last year, 45,200. Hog prices are not much changed from a week ago, but have averaged higher all week than the close to-day. Pigs are 10¢@15¢. higher than a week ago. Sentiment is bearish, packers claiming hogs are now cutting up at a loss, and they expect liberal receipts next week with better weather and opening up of lines of traffic. Market is 5¢@10¢. lower to-day; top around \$5; bulk, \$4.70@4.95; pigs \$4.10@4.20.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 28,900; last week, 29,400; same week last year, 19,200. Prices are 25¢@40¢. higher on all classes of sheep and lambs, and highest on record here; quality has been lacking the last two days, and tops are not as high as Wednesday, but market is firm. Lambs sell at \$7.25@8; yearlings, \$6.40@6.90; wethers, \$5.50@5.90; ewes, \$4.90@5.50.

HIDES are steady; green salted, 8½¢; side brands, over 40 lbs, 8½¢; bulls and stags, 7½¢; uncured, 1¢. less; frozen hides classed as uncured; glue, 4½¢.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3,067	13,822	5,969
Cudahy	1,969	6,242	1,303
Fowler	1,062	....	1,845
Morris	1,710	5,931	4,400
Ruddy	348	....	....
Schwarzschild	4,227	6,285	2,156
Swift	2,913	6,629	7,026

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 14.

The severe storms and extreme cold of the past few days have effectually shut off supplies of cattle, and should a warm spell follow which would enable shippers to get in, there would probably be a favorable reaction over the low prices prevailing last week, and this was exemplified to-day when prices took a 10¢. advance. Last week the market was depressed 15¢@20¢., but all kinds of weighty steers and the little light butcher kinds met a strong demand at fully steady prices. The demand at present is very strong for good to choice heavy steers at prices ranging from \$5@5.50, while plain fat weighty steers would sell largely at \$4.60@4.90, light butcher kinds are quotable at \$4@4.60, according to quality, and very few full load lots of any kinds are selling under \$4. The market on cows and heifers shows no material change from the past two weeks. Best heifers are still quotable at \$4@4.35, with desirable killers selling at \$3.25@3.75. Good fat corn-fed cows will sell at \$3.75@4.15, and fairly good stockers

LOCKERS



EXPANDED METAL OR SHEET STEEL

Write for Catalogue

MERRITT & CO.
1009 Ridge Ave., PHILA.

are selling at \$3@3.50. Veals are steady at \$3.50@6.75; bulls and stags are unchanged at \$2.25@4. There has been practically nothing in the stocker and feeder line for the past week because of the storm and severe cold throughout the feeding district. For the same reason supplies have been very light, and all yard traders are anxious to stock up with a good class of cattle preparatory for a liberal country inquiry when the weather moderates. Choice to fancy yearlings and calves would sell at \$3.50@3.75, and fair to good quality would sell largely at \$3@3.50. The low prices prevailing on finished steers had the effect of checking the demand for heavy feeders to some extent, and prices are quotable same as a week ago. Good to choice weighty kinds being salable at \$3.75@4.10, fair to pretty good kinds at \$3.25@3.50.

The hog market is at the high point of the year. The market to-day under light receipts was steady to 5¢. higher, with prices ranging from \$4.90@5.12½, bulk selling at \$5@5.05. This advance was caused by the nominal offerings, but it is quite apparent that receipts will be materially increased at all points with more favorable weather, when it is more than probable values will recede as much as they have gained the past few days. The local demand is especially strong for all offerings, and while receipts last week aggregate only 50,000 packers could still have used more without impairing the healthy tone of the market.

The market on sheep and lambs is at the high point of the winter, and very few are being offered; prime lambs are quotable at \$7.25@7.75, yearlings at \$6.65, wethers at \$5.65 and ewes at \$5.35.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Feb. 14.

In common with the rest of the country the market has been suffering from the greatest amount of snow and cold that has been experienced in several years and receipts have been very small. This week has been particularly hard on the railroads and they have been making poor headway against the elements. Hardly enough stock has been received to keep one packinghouse going, and in fact the packers have not been inclined to operate very heavily anyhow. In the first place there has been and still is some danger of a coal famine should present weather conditions continue and there has also been the greatest difficulty in getting re-

frigerator cars on account of the snow blockade in the East.

The few cattle that have come have sold readily at prices 15@25c. higher than the close of last week, and with the wind blowing twenty or thirty miles an hour and the mercury anywhere from zero to twenty-five below, dealers have not stayed out in the yards trading any longer than was absolutely necessary. At present the range of prices is wider than usual for both beef steers and cow stuff. Beeves sell from \$3.40 up to \$5.25, with most of the fair to good 1,100 to 1,400-pound beeves at \$4@4.60. Poor to prime cows and heifers sell at a range of \$1.75@4.25, with trading very largely around \$2.75@3.60. The trade in stockers and feeders has been brought very nearly to a standstill by the rough weather and the volume of business has been small. Anything showing both quality and flesh has found a ready sale at firm figures, but the ordinary run of light and medium weight stuff has been almost unsalable. Fields are covered with snow, and consequently there has been little or no demand for the lighter weights. They are hard to sell at \$2.50@3.25, while the good fleshy steers are in very fair demand at \$3.50@4.25.

Hogs have also sold somewhat higher, although the advance has been only about a dime as compared with a week ago. Packers want the hogs but they are strongly averse to putting the market up on themselves, figuring that with normal weather conditions there would be a big increase in receipts and an opportunity to get the stuff cheaper. There were only about 2,500 hogs here to-day, and prices averaged up a shade higher than yesterday, common light to choice heavy loads selling from \$4.70@4.90, with the bulk of the business around \$4.80@4.85, as against \$4.70@4.80 a week ago.

Sheep and lambs are bringing higher prices than they have ever brought on this market. Supplies do not begin to meet the demands of packers, and although the quality of the stock is not as good as it usually is at this time of the year, the stock is picked up greedily about as fast as it arrives. Quite a few feeders are changing hands at good strong figures, but as a rule the packers are not letting anything get away from them that is fit to kill. Fat lambs have sold up to \$7.85; yearlings, \$6.75; wethers, \$5.60, and ewes, \$5.50.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 11:

CATTLE.

Chicago	33,572
Omaha	11,906
Kansas City	10,131
St. Joseph	7,327
Cudahy	486
Sioux City	2,951
South St. Paul	1,827
New York and Jersey City	8,379
Fort Worth	6,030
Detroit	890
Buffalo	4,375

HOGS.

Chicago	145,737
Omaha	47,261
Kansas City	64,904
St. Joseph	48,674
Cudahy	10,556
Sioux City	26,143
Ottumwa	17,408
Cedar Rapids	14,180
Bloomington	2,602
South St. Paul	18,811
Indianapolis	14,290
New York and Jersey City	33,947
Fort Worth	8,160
Detroit	4,497
Buffalo	39,950

SHEEP.

Chicago	59,753
Omaha	23,049
Kansas City	26,063
St. Joseph	15,212
Cudahy	267
Sioux City	105
South St. Paul	4,824
New York and Jersey City	7,596
Fort Worth	1,118
Detroit	1,465
Buffalo	48,490

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 13, 1905.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,785	—	732	8,584	12,135
Sixtieth st.	1,714	20	2,507	4,985	—
Fortieth st.	—	—	—	—	18,612
Lehigh Valley	6,235	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	1,455	—	—	1,346	—
Scattering	—	60	58	21	3,200
Totals	11,189	80	3,297	14,936	33,947
Totals last week	11,293	85	2,178	19,730	43,852

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Cevic	425	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Consuelo	260	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba	350	—	1,700
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. And'w	360	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Paul	425	1,346	1,300
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. Cevic	350	—	—
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. Consuelo	360	—	—
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. St. And'w	360	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cevic	—	—	2,400
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,100
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,500
Armour & Co., Ss. Cevic	—	—	100
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	2,500
Cudahy Pkg. Co., Ss. Lucania	—	—	1,400
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Parina	—	—	42
Total exports	2,850	1,388	13,000

Total exports last week	2,050	1,596	14,700
Boston exports this week	3,501	2,996	15,150
Baltimore exports this week	740	1,025	—
Philadelphia exports this week	1,820	—	—
Portland exports this week	1,131	2,603	—
St. John exports this week	685	—	—
To London	3,803	—	9,900
To Liverpool	6,367	7,298	18,250
To Glasgow	1,738	—	—
To Bristol	203	—	—
To Hull	100	—	—
To Antwerp	100	—	—
To Bermuda and West Indies	—	—	42
Totals to all ports	12,308	7,340	28,150
Totals to all ports last week	9,752	7,648	26,000

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	10,000	2,000
Kansas City	100	4,000	1,000
Omaha	200	5,000	800

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	21,000	15,000
Kansas City	2,000	2,000	4,000
Omaha	500	1,200	3,200

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	21,000	13,000
Kansas City	7,000	7,000	6,000
Omaha	1,500	2,300	1,500

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	18,000	15,000
Kansas City	9,500	7,000	5,000
Omaha	300	600	3,200

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,500	17,000	11,000
Kansas City	8,000	14,000	6,000
Omaha	2,200	5,300	11,000

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	33,000	10,000
Kansas City	4,000	8,000	3,000
Omaha	4,300	9,000	7,000

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 16.—The market for ammoniates since our last report is quiet. There is no Southern business at all, and in the East the crowded condition of manufacturers' factories is a strong preventative of business for nearly shipment, while on both close and long futures buyers show little interest. We quote:

Ground tankage, 7 and 25, \$17 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; underground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.10 and 10, \$2.12½ and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.12½ and 10, \$2.15 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.30@2.35 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.60@2.62½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 (futures), \$2.50 and 10, \$2.55 and 10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—Out of vessel now due, \$2.32½@2.35 per 100 lbs.; March, \$2.32½ per 100 lbs.; April and June, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.; July and December, 2.25 per 100 lbs. All above for 95 per cent. grade; 96 per cent. grade 2½c. per 100 lbs. higher.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$6.85@7.05; city lard, \$6.50 bid; refined, Continent, tes., \$7.25; do., South America, tes., \$7.75; do., kegs, \$8.75; compound, \$4.75@5.

HOG MARKETS, FEB. 17.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 33,000; slow; 10c. lower; \$4.65@5.02½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 8,000; lower; \$4.70@5.15.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 10,000; slow; 5@10c. lower; \$4.70@4.85.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; lower; \$4.70@5.15.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 9,000; lower; packers and butchers, \$4.85@5.05.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; lower; \$5.20@5.25.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; lower; \$5.05@5.50.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 17.—Beef, extra India mess, 71s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 61s. 3d.; shoulders, 29s. 6d.; hams, s. c., 39s. 6d.; bacon, c. c., 35s.; do., short ribs, 35s. 6d.; do., long clear, 28-34 lbs., 36s. 6d.; do., 35-40 lbs., 35s. 6d.; backs, 34s. 6d.; bellies, 38s.; tallow, 23s.; turpentine, 38s.; rosin, 7s. 6d.; lard, prime Western, tes., 35s.; do., American refined, 24-lb. pails, 34s. 3d.; cheese, white, 52s.; do., colored, 50s.; American steam lard (Hamburg), per 50 kilos, 34¼ marks; tallow, Australian (London), 25s. 9d.; cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 15s. Calcutta linseed (London), 32s. 9d. Linseed oil (London), 15s. 7½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog supplies are beginning to arrive more freely at the packing points, and their prices at Chicago are 10c. lower for the day. The products markets continued dull, with rather a weak undertone and slight declines in prices at the opening of trading.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market is a little slacker on early delivery, but seems to be generally fairly well maintained, although trading is much quieter. Very little crude is selling, as the mills are holding too firmly for the at least present buyers. At New York prime yellow, February at 25¼@26¼c., March at 26@26½c., April at 26¼@26¾c.; May at 26½@27c., July at 27@27½c., September at 27½@28c.

Tallow.

Market not changed in its features from those outlined in our weekly review. Weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., were made at 4¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

Steady at 6¼c.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil at present is extremely quiet in Europe and also on this side, in view of the fact that prices have gone higher than the churners can afford to pay, and as a result there is very little doing at the moment. The stocks of oil in this country are moderate and are light in Europe, but this is not the time of the year when advances in these goods can be expected.

The business in neutral lard continues more liberal than that of oleo oil, because it is so much cheaper than the latter article, and price of neutral seems low enough to look for an advance in the near future.

Cotton oil for churners seems to be low enough at present to have them come into the market for further purchases.

RETAIL SECTION

HE LOST NO CUSTOMERS.

Charles Spencer, proprietor of several meat markets at Philadelphia, who was convicted several months ago of selling Hamburger steak containing preservatives, is quoted as saying that he has lost none of his customers as a result of the notoriety which came to him through the case. He claimed all along that the preservative he used was not injurious to health or digestion, and his customers evidently agree with him, since they seem to buy his meats as freely as before.

A BIG FOOD FAIR.

Rhode Island butchers and grocers are having a big time at their annual food fair, which began last week at Infantry Hall in Providence, under the direction of the Butchers', Grocers' and Marketmen's Association of Rhode Island. There are any number of attractive exhibits, prominent among which is the usual dazzling display made by the Armour canned goods department. The occasion affords a chance for the Rhode Island butchers to get together and talk things over.

A 157-POUND LIVER.

You have heard of big goose livers, and rich human livers, but you may never have heard of such a huge liver as that furnished by a British cow last December. A Mr. Young killed a cow belonging to a farmer at Steyning. The bovine was drifting into a state of decay. She had a sick liver. The animal was dressed, her liver taken out and weighed and the local butchers called in to witness and inspect the immense bilious mass. The liver weighed 157 lbs., or as much as a hind of beef. Americans may be good yarn tellers, but the Britishers furnish the facts. The gland was of an enormous size, and its weight probably exceeds anything of its kind in the known history of the beef industry. Mr. Young, the slaughterer, is a butcher.

BUTCHERS BOYCOTT THE SCALES.

British provincial butchers evidently have ample faith in their gift for bargaining in the purchase of their meat on the hoof, and they object to adopting methods of barter which will prevent them from getting the best of the livestock grower in a trade. It has been the habit from time immemorial to buy cattle "by guess," or in a lump, at so much per head, rather than by weight. The recent introduction of scales, or "weigh bridges," at some provincial cattle markets has aroused a discussion, which culminated recently in the action of the York Butchers' association in pledging its members not to buy or bid on any animal by live weight for the next twelve months. The butchers hope to drive out the scales and do away with weighing.

GREEN AND RED HOGS.

Butchers think they know all about hogs, but they don't. They have a right to believe they are "posted" and may be excused if a little off on science. In one of New York City's coolers last week there hung a green hog. There was also a red hog. Of course, no one bought either, and the lone-some two were thus left hanging together. The unexpressed impression was that the hogs were diseased; had trichinae. The manager couldn't give the hogs away, much less sell them. The animals looked peculiar there among the white and blackish, overscalded stock.

The explanation is simple. The green hog was an overbillion one. He was what some call "liver-colored." The cold weather brought out the "jaundiced" hue of the skin. When the skin was peeled off the meat was normal in color. A dose of purgative given this hog before the slaughter would have carried away the congestion and left the skin in a whiter state. Still, a green hog is a phenomenon calculated to stagger anyone in the meat line.

The red hog is more easily explained, though the carcass looked a bit "diseased." If your ear is frostbitten it turns red. The hog skin shows up the same. That hog was simply frostbitten and, the circulation being interfered with, as in a human being, that skin turned red. Refrigeration helped to make this clotted appearance more marked. The red hog was simply a carcass of frost-bitten pork. The tardiness of butchers to buy such meat is a guarantee of healthy meat to the consumer.

TO BECOME A PARTNER.

You will never be a partner unless you know the business of your department far better than the owners possibly can. Instead of the question, "What must I do for my employer?" substitute "What can I do?" Faithful and conscientious discharge of the duties assigned to you is all very well, but it will not do for the coming partner. There must be something beyond this. The rising man must do something exceptional, and beyond the range of his special department. He must attract attention. There is no service so low and simple, neither any so high, in which the man of ability and willing disposition cannot readily and almost daily prove himself capable of greater trust and usefulness.—Andrew Carnegie.

SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. C. Reiff & Co. have opened a market at Lima, O.

Kleiner & Looby, of Eau Clair, Wis., have opened a market.

C. C. Stubbers has started a meat market in Genesee, Idaho.

The Walker Meat Market has opened for business in Joplin, Mo.

Clement Day, of Woodruff, Kan., has sold his shop to A. Young.

W. I. Lewis has sold his shop at Amsterdam, Mo., to M. E. Green.

D. A. Sharp & Co., of Bridgeport, Neb., have sold to Sharp & Lisco.

R. E. Theim has purchased the market of Fred Karo at Norfolk, Neb.

W. E. Hutson has engaged in the meat business at Vancouver, Wash.

G. Moore, of Spanish Fork, Utah, has sold his business to Robert Sterling.

Kohlhagen & Agee have engaged in the meat business at Glendale, Ore.

Jasper Scott has purchased the shop of A. M. Victor in Spearville, Kan.

William W. Brown has bought Stroples market at Gloucester, Mass.

W. H. Hunt has purchased the shop of Harwood Bros. at Riverton, Neb.

G. B. Hopkins, of Overton, Neb., has sold his shop to Pierson & Maddox.

Shenk Bros. have sold their business at Yates Center, Kan., to T. T. Davis.

P. U. Huguenin, of Peabody, Kan., has sold his business to Lemon & Beach.

H. J. Schnecken, of McClelland, Ia., has purchased the business of H. H. Hamner.

E. C. Lidle has succeeded to the business of Lidle & Spitznagle at Walsenburg, Colo.

J. W. Carpenter, of Sallisaw, I. T., has sold his business to Thompson & Durham.

H. H. Hooker & Co. have sold their business at Paonia, Colo., to Phil Eisenkrauer.

Chas. McKenney and Chester Goldsmith have opened a meat market at Hunter, Okla.

The B. Stimmell market at Okemah, I. T., has been purchased by G. H. Haynes & Son.

Deulen & Clark have succeeded James Deulen & Son in the meat business at Central City, Neb.

Sexton Bros., Fort Collins, Colo., have succeeded Sexton & Thistle in the grocery and meat business.

J. W. Janssen, of St. Paul, Minn., recently suffered a \$2,500 fire loss to stock. Insurance, \$1,300.

R. Aguilar has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Martinez & Aguilar at Wagon Mound, N. M.

H. Isenburg & Co. have opened a "model" meat and provision market at Bridgeport, Conn., making their third at that place.

E. W. Robeson has succeeded Robeson Bros. in the meat business at Davenport, Ia.

and Ehler & Pimpl have succeeded Helbig & Ehler.

The "Pure Food Show" given last week by the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Providence, R. I., was an unusually attractive one and a great success.

Saginaw, Mich., butchers are already planning for the annual State convention of butchers which will be held there in August next. They are going to give the boys a good time when they strike the town.

The following officers of the Butchers' Local at Tacoma, Wash., have been elected: President, S. A. Munsey; vice-president, J. Dietch; financial secretary, A. Seigle; corresponding secretary, Charles Pfancuche; guide, E. W. Joseph; guard, F. Vetter; delegates, A. Seigle, E. W. Joseph and E. Herring.

The Master Butchers' Association, of Burlington, Ia., has chosen these officers: President, J. C. Zaiser; vice-president, B. Kirchner; treasurer, Al Daukwardt; corresponding secretary, Theodore Rauenbuehler; assistant secretary, John Bertelshoffer; financial secretary, Edward Boeck; trustees, C. Weiss, C. E. Roesner, Nicholas Lau; doorkeeper, Herman Oertelel.

CREDIT IS LENDING.

Few customers who come asking to buy on credit realize that they are borrowing money, says the London Grocers' Monthly. Neither does the merchant usually appreciate the fact that he is actually lending money when he grants the credit asked for. This is the great error of the credit system, and is responsible for much of the vexation and loss which it causes.

Should a customer call upon a tradesman and request the loan of money, the latter would hesitate. And yet he seems to think that to let him have credit for goods is another proposition altogether. Goods and money are the same thing; that is to say, whenever credit is extended to a customer it is the actual equivalent of lending that customer so much money.

Before a merchant would lend a customer money he would speak of security, of a fixed time for payment, and compensation for the use of the money. The merchant would inquire as to the ability of the buyer to keep his contract and make his payment as agreed. He would not accept prosperous appearances and fair promises as security. He would seek to know if his borrower was really the man he seemed to be.

Let the same individual ask for goods on credit, and none of the safeguards demanded for the loan of money are required. The goods are handed out and charged on account for an indefinite pay day, for the most part. There is the expense and time to be spent in collecting, and many calls often required to secure payment, even on the instalment plan, as it were.

It is strange that merchants will grant credit in many instances where they would not lend money under any circumstances. They go on doing this with a multitude of people until they have booked their capital and its legitimate earnings, and wasted their period and endeavor. If the view here presented as to credit could be adopted, little or nothing would be heard of bad debts.

HE DID NOT ADVERTISE.

One of New York's most prosperous butchers, who confesses that he owes his success to his energetic method of advertising his business, tells a story on a bachelor friend of his which incidentally points a moral to all business men on this same question of advertising.

The bachelor referred to spent his vacation last summer on a farm near a small up-State village which had few attractions in the line of modern business houses. It happened that the visitor needed to replenish his stock of footwear. The village storekeeper showed him a select line of "home-made" goods. Among his purchases was a pair of socks in which the bachelor found a little note which read: "I am a young lady of twenty and would like to correspond with a bachelor with a view to matrimony." The name and address were given.

The bachelor, for the fun of the thing, wrote and in a few days got his reply: "Mamma was married twenty years ago. Evidently the merchant whom you bought those socks of did not advertise, or he would have sold them long ago. My mother handed me your letter and said possibly I might suit. I am eighteen."

NOT A BACON HOG.

A most interesting addition has just been made to the collection at the London Zoological Gardens in the form of an Aethiopian wart-hog, according to the London Meat Trades Journal. The new arrival at the gardens is a very small specimen, quite a baby, in fact, and seems remarkably lively. This species has been described as the ugliest of the whole order of hoofed animals, and certainly an adult wart-hog is not a beauty. It has a very large head, and the lower part of the face is flat and broad; just below the eyes are two enormous warts, and between them and the long muzzle, just above the tusks, are two smaller warts. Both sexes are provided with two pairs of formidable tusks, those of the upper jaw being larger than the under pair, and curving upwards like the moustache of a kaiser. These characteristics are not strongly marked in the young wart-hog, but they may be seen in a fine adult from South East Africa, which occupies an adjoining den, where it has lived for some time. On the neck and back the bristles are of great length, and form a kind of mane. A favorite haunt of the wart-hog is the deserted burrow of an ant-bear. In spite of its ferocious appearance, a captive wart-hog is a tame and friendly animal, and loves to be stroked, or better still, to have its back scratched.

A NEW FERTILIZER OUTLET.

Fattening oysters with fertilizer or common guano is beyond the primary experimental stage. Experiments made with copras showed that fungi in the water could be destroyed without affecting injuriously the life or growth of the bivalves. The fertilizer diet seemed to more than nourish the oysters. It also hastened their growth and fattened them almost to the point of bursting.


The United States Department of Agriculture has, for some time, been conducting ex-

periments along this line at Lynnhaven Bay, Va., under the direction of Dr. Karl F. Kellermann, of the physiology branch of the department. Prof. Moore, Chief of the Bureau of Physiology, has taken much interest in these experiments, which were probably first suggested by Col. Blackford, of Princess Anne County, who had discovered the oyster's appetite for fertilizer and the seemingly beneficial effect of the diet upon the bivalve.

The feeding of oysters in this way will have to be done in coves to keep down cost. Oysters fed upon common guano tasted of the substance. Whether other fertilizers will so affect the flavor of them remains to be seen. If the cost of the feed is decreased by the rapid and excessive growth of the oyster will determine whether the discovery is a profitable find. If it does, and the flavor of the product is not harmfully affected, the oyster bed may furnish a new and a large outlet for fertilizers.

The addition of copperas to the diet would tend to promote the health of both the oyster and of those eating it, as it is known that a harmless quantity of the sulphate will kill malaria and typhoid germs. Fertilizers in oysters may not be relished, mentally, but such an idea should be less nauseous than that of typhus slime and grime on a mud bottom.

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